The New-York Times.

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GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Its Position Perfectly Secure, and the Prospect Bright.

Recovery of Wounded by Flag of Truce.

The Enemy Gets the Worst in Skirmishing.

Our Total Loss in the Battle of Chickamauga Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred.

Complete Success of General Thomas on the Left.

LONGSTREET'S CORPS UTTERLY ROUTED.

Our Army Well Supplied and in Fine Condition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Such news from ROSECRANS has been received as should dismiss all anxiety for his welfare, and quiet all care for our military supremacy in the South. He is fully equal to his situation.

REPORTS FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The present and future prospect of success for this army is not only brightning but at this time is really good. If the enemy now makes an attack, even in very heavy force, he will in all probability be badly defeated. Each day's delay but make our commanders more confident of holding their position. There is no cause for alarm in the matter of flank movements.

The flag of truce sent out by Gen. ROSECRANS was recognized. Our ambulances were driven to the enemy's lines, there our drivers got off, when those appointed by the enemy took the ambulances within their lines. In a short time the ambulances returned with some portion of our wounded. They, as a generality, are very seriously injured.

[illegible] the whole of Chattanooga is now a hospital, hardly a house but contains the unfortunate.

The enemy still continues in sight. Skirmishing is kept up. The enemy, each time he presses a little too hard, gets much the worst of it.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The *Commercial* has advices from Chattanooga up to Saturday last. It was estimated at headquarters that the loss in the battle of Chicamauga was, in killed, 1,800; wounded, 9,500; prisoners, 2,500; total, 13,860.

It was the opinion that if the right wing had held its own, the result would have been a decisive Union victory.

The success of Gen. THOMAS on the left was much greater than has been represented in any published account of the battle. THOMAS routed LONGSTREET'S corps, and was in a condition to pursue the enemy, and would have done so had not the right wing been disorganized.

No surprise is felt in the army that the enemy did not resume the attack. Their loss is believed to be 20,000.

Our army is in superb fighting trim, compact in organization, well supplied with provisions and ammunition, and full of confidence.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 2.

A Chattanooga dispatch of the 28th ult., delayed until this morning, reports that Gen. WHITAKER received a severe flesh wound in the engagement of the 20th, but still commands his brigade. His loss is heavy, being about 950 killed, wounded and missing—the latter very small. All his Staff except one were killed or wounded. His brigade consisted of the Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois, Second Michigan and Eighty-eighth Ohio, aggregating about 2,800 men, who fought with terrific energy and effect from 1 P. M. till the next night, and aided by the Second brigade of Gen. SHERIDAN'S division, beat back three divisions with great slaughter.

Lieut.-Cols. CLARK, of the Ninety-sixth Indiana, and KENNAN, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth, were killed. Col. LEFORT, of STEADMAN'S division, GRANGER'S corps, who made the attack on the enemy's right wing on the 20th, was killed. Col. SANBORN was wounded.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A large number of Pennsylvania politicians have been here during the past week, and give most encouraging reports of the prospects of the Union ticket in that State. Gov. CURTIN'S reëlection is considered certain by a heavy majority. Arrangements have been made to allow employes from Pennsylvania in the Departments to go home to vote, and steamboats have been chartered to convey to Philadelphia the voters residing in that city.

MILITARY CHANGES AT WASHINGTON.

It is understood that Gen. PATRICK has resigned the office of Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, and that Gen. RUFUS KING will be appointed in his place. It is also understood that changes will be made in the command of the defences of Washington, and that Gen. HEINTZELMAN will be appointed to an active command.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

MILITARY IMPOSTERS.

Repeated arrests have recently been made of persons assuming to be military detectives. They have been transferred to a military court for trial, and several of them are already serving the sentence of imprisonment. The latest arrest was of an ex-clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, who falsely representing himself to be Col. BAKER, was in the act of capturing a Brigadier-General, when the fraud was discovered.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 3.

In the Court of Appeals, Oct. 3, 1863:

The Court adjourned to Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

Calendar for that day—Nos. 22, 23, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151 and 152.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the Source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequaled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union. The needful diversion of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defence have not arrested the plow, the shuttle or the ship. The ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battle-field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged, as with one heart and voice, by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father, who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience commend to their tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and union.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON.

The Works on Morris Island Progressing Rapidly.

Disturbing Fire from the Rebe Batteries.

An Occasional Shot Sent to the Ruins of Fort Sumter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts* arrived to-day from Charleston Bar last Wednesday night. Our works on Morris Island were progressing rapidly. The rebel batteries shell our workmen constantly. But few casualties were reported. Gen. GILLMORE occasionally shells Sumter and Johnson. One monitor keeps Fort Moultrie quiet.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 2.

A heavy southeast storm commenced here at 5 o'clock this morning, and has continued throughout the day. No casualties to the shipping are reported.

The United States transport *Guide* arrived to-day, from Newbern, 1st. No news.

The mail steamer *Georgiana*, from Baltimore, while lying at the wharf this forenoon, parted her lines, doing slight damage to her upper wood-works

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Money is in fair demand, but easy. The receipts of treasure since the departure of the last steamer have amounted to two millions. Atlantic Currency Exchange rate, 33c.@35c. premium on gold in New-York. Legal Tenders, 72c.@73c. Most of the leading Mining Stocks have declined within ten days.

The American war steamer *Lancaster*, the British steamer *Sutly*, and the Spanish steamer *Resolution*, are in port. The balance of the Spanish fleet and the entire Russian Pacific fleet are expected soon.

The testimony taken thus far in the trial of the privateers captured with the schooner *Chapman* shows conclusively that they were provided with letters of marque signed by JEFF. DAVIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Sailed, steamers *St. Louis* and *Moses Taylor* for Panama, each claiming to carry above 600 passengers. The rates of passage are nominally, $165 for first-cabin rooms; $85 for second-cabin, and $50 for steerage. The *St. Louis* took $840,000 for England, $285,000 for New-York and $500,000 for Panama. The latter sum was shipped by ROTHSCHILD'S agents.

Counterfeits—Arrest, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Counterfeit fives on the Pocasset Bank of Fall River are in circulation.

Maj.-Gen. HARTSUFF, commanding the Thirteenth Army corps, is in town on a [illegible].

Dr. J. BROWN, of Liberty, has been arrested for fraudulently aiding conscripts to procure exemption.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT BOSTON.

The French Note to Russia on the Polish Question.

Prince Gortschakoff's Reply to Earl Russell.

British Opinion on Mr. Lincoln's Last Letter.

THE PROPOSED MONARCHY IN MEXICO.

By the arrival at Boston of the steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, on the 19th ult., we have received files of foreign journals to that date. We make a few extracts, but all the news which these papers contain has been anticipated by telegraph.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

THE FRENCH NOTE TO PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

We make the following extracts from the dispatch addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, in reference to the Polish question now engaging so seriously the attention of the three Western Powers in their negotiations with Russia.

The document has been published only since the 18th inst. It opens under date of August 3, with a statement of the bases upon which the three Powers had commenced their efforts "to establish tranquility on a lasting foundation, and preventing the return of perturbations which have never occurred without disturbing the public mind of Europe, and endangering the existence of peace."

These efforts the French Government regrets to see misappreciated by the Czar, and it proceeds at once to argue against the Russian denial that the Polish question is a European and not a local one. We quote:

"The Polish question, according to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, is only European from its origin and revolutionary tendencies, and the present events are solely the work of cosmopolitan demagogues. Our time has seen societies agitated by too many different movements to confound under the same designation the desperate efforts of a people defending its nationality and the wild aspirations of wrong-headed men attacking the very bases of social order. The agitation in Poland springs from causes which have nothing factitious or accidental. They are the result of a state of affairs which commenced nearly a century ago, and which has, more than any other, perhaps, contributed to produce and perpetuate revolution in Europe. The insurrection which we now witness was announced by evident symptoms, and provoked by a measure which, in the existing state of men's minds, could not fail to have the most disastrous consequences. Poland responded to it by an appeal, not to revolutionary passions, but to the noblest sentiments of the human heart, to ideas of justice, patriotism and religion. Is it not a fact of indisputable notoriety that the whole Polish nation, each and every class, according to its means, actively and passively, according to place and circumstances, has joined the insurrection body and soul?

"What is, in presence of such a manifestation, the agitation got up by a few emigrant committees? Consequently the Cabinets have not been mistaken as to the real character of the insurrection. They have pointed out its meaning to the Court of Russia. In the French Chambers, in the English Parliament, and in the Austrian Reichsrath, the public opinion of the three countries has made itself heard by its most accredited organs, to encourage the Governments to preserve in the course on which they had entered. Everywhere in Europe where deliberative assemblies exist, the same language has been heard. In addition to the constitutional Powers free and spontaneous demonstrations have everywhere proved the sincerity of the public impressions, the unanimity of which was daily recorded by the press. Constrained by the feeling of their responsibility to more reserve and circumspection almost all the Cabinets, from the Court of Rome to the Ottoman Porte, and from Stockholm to Lisbon, have consigned in dispatches, the tenor of which the Russian Government is acquainted with, the expression of opinions conformable to those of which the three courts have made themselves more particularly the interpreters."

Again:

"The signature of the general act of Vienna was, it is true, preceded by the conclusion of special treaties between the three Powers on the borders of Poland; but those treaties had been prepared by long and laborious negotiations, the real European character of which cannot be misunderstood. The Congress, moreover, did not establish so absolute a distinction as the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh supposes between the general stipulations and the private arrangements. If the one is textually introduced into the final act, the others are expressly annexed to it. The task of the Powers, moreover, is not to revise the details of Administrative regulations, and to put them in harmony with the progress of the day. The general principles themselves are under consideration, and the object of the Cabinets is to restore peace to Poland, either by determining the proper application of the stipulations of Vienna, or by suggesting the modifications which may be made, in order the better to satisfy the necessities of the future. The Powers who signed the acts of the Congress are therefore competent to deliberate, in concert with Russia, on the question of public right and of general interest, which the Polish insurrection places in some measure on the order of the day."

The penultimate paragraph of the disdatch is couched in an unmistakable tone of warning:

"It remains at the same time to the Government of the Emperor to discharge an imperative duty; it is to call His Excellency's most serious attention to the gravity of the situation, and the responsibility which it imposes upon Russia.

France, Austria and Great Britain have pointed out the urgent necessity of putting an end to a deplorable state of things, which is full of danger to Europe. They have at the same time indicated the means which, in their opinion, ought to be employed to arrive at this termination, and they have offered their coöperation in order to attain it with more certainty. If Russia does not perform all that depends upon her to further the moderate and conciliatory views of the three Powers, if she does not enter upon the path which is opened to her by friendly counsels, she makes herself responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of the troubles of Poland may produce.

In reference to the memorandum which accompanies this dispatch and which has not yet been published, GALIGANI says:

"The annexed document is a long memorandum discussing the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna, of 1815, as applicable to the Polish question. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs construes those provisions in the same sense as Lord RUSSELL, but, admitting that some ambiguity as to their bearings really exists, argues that according to the principle laid down by VATTEL, 'that any doubt should be interpreted in favor of the weaker contracting party.' The writer, applying this argument to the Poles, sets forth that though, properly speaking, they were not contracting parties to the Treaties of Vienna, they are entitled, from their position during the negociations of which the fate of their country has been the object, to whatever advantage may accrue from a maxim derived from the sovereign rules of equity, and sanctioned by the jurisprudence of every time and country."

REPLY OF RUSSIA TO EARL RUSSELL'S LAST DISPATCH.

The reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Earl RUSSELL'S last dispatch is published in to-night's *Gazette*, dated Sept 7. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF says: From the moment that this discussion could only end in establishing and in confirming the divergence of our views, it would be too contrary to our conciliatory disposition for us to seek to prolong it. He professes to share in the desire of the British Government for the reëstablishment in Poland of a state of things which shall restore tranquility; and the Emperor, he says, continues to be animated by the most benevolent intentions toward Poland. The dispatch concludes as follows: "As regards the responsibility which may be assumed by his Majesty in his international relations, those relations are regulated by public right; the violation of those fundamental principles can alone involve responsibility. Our august master has constantly respected and observed those principles with regard to other States; his Majesty has the right to expect and to claim the same respect on the part of the other Powers."

AMERICAN TOPICS.

MR. LINCOLN'S RHETORIC.

The London *Times* of the 17th inst., lacking anything of greater interest as a topic for an editorial, delivers itself of a screed upon President LINCOLN. It accounts it strange "that such a man should have been called upon to guide the destinies of a mighty nation during a grand historical crisis, but that he should have blundered and vacillated as he has, without for a moment losing confidence in himself, or altogether forfeiting that of his countrymen, is stranger still." It argues that Mr. LINCOLN'S course on all the questions at issue has been such as to show that he never can have had anything worthy of being called a policy, unless it be that which he describes in the wisest of all his homely sayings as a resolution to "keep pegging away." His inconsistencies have been most glaring in the treatment of the greatest problem with which he has had to deal—Slavery; and it would be possible to cull from his declarations on this subject passages in favor of every principle from Abolitionism to absolute non-intervention.

The *Times* then quotes what it is pleased to term the more ambitious paragraphs of the President's recent letter to the unconditional Union men of Illinois, as a specimen of his style and habits of thought. That portion of the letter which refers to the opening of the Mississippi and the achievements of Uncle Sam's "wet feet" is thus commented on:

"How any man in his sober senses could have sat down to compose such a rhapsody as this, or having composed it, could have read it over with gravity and ordered it to be printed, passes our comprehension. It is something between a prophecy and an oracular response, with a dash of Yankee slang and terms of expression which remind us alternately of Ossian, of the incoherent utterances of the Maori Chiefs, and of school-boy translations of corrupt choruses in Greek tragedians. CROMWELL never spoke and CARLYLE never wrote anything so hopelessly obscure, and the persons, if there be any such, to whom such a jargon can appear impressive or even intelligible must have faculties and tastes of which we can form no idea. One is really tempted to think that Mr. LINCOLN cannot have been himself when he penned so grotesque a production. HERODOTUS tells us that the ancient Persian deliberated drunk as well as sober on important affairs of State, but we may be sure that the conclusion of a debate was conducted in the latter condition. It is difficult to believe that the American President can have observed this precaution, though he winds up with the timely injunction, "Let us be quite sober," and solemnly warns his readers not to be over-sanguine of a speedy triumph.

And yet it would not be fair to judge of the whole letter by this wild and vague declamation. The early part, though by no means free from faults of grammar or compatible with our notions of literary dignity, is not devoid of a certain rough honesty and force. It is this, tempered by a lawyer-like smartness, that secures to Mr. LINCOLN, in spite of his arbitrary weakness, a certain popularity among a people who enjoy a joke even when it is practiced at the expense of themselves or the dearest interests of their country.

AN ALTOGETHER DIFFERENT OPINION.

From the London Star, Sept. 17.

The text of President LINCOLN'S letter to the Springfield Convention justifies at once our distrust of its telegraphic abstract and our confidence in the writer. If it disappoints the expectation of immediate peace, it confirms our faith in the man who has the conduct of the war. It offers no new inducement to the Southern States to return to their allegiance—neither does it attempt to placate the Northern opponents of the Federal Government. But it places in the clearest, strongest light the wicked unreasonableness of the rebellion and the religious duty of all loyal citizens. As a vindication of the Washington Cabinet, it is a masterpiece of cogent argument. As an appeal to the spirit of the nation, it is sublime in the dignified simplicity of its eloquence. *No nobler State paper was ever penned.* It is the manifesto of a truly great man in an exigency of almost unequalled moment. It is worthy of a CROMWELL or a WASHINGTON. It breathes the calm heroism of a Christian patriot—trusting in the blessing of God upon dauntless exertions in a just cause. It is such as GARIBALDI and MAZZINI might have written from Rome if events had placed them at the head of an Italian commonwealth threatened by a formidable combination of enemies to its freedom and integrity. It is the utterance of a statesman who has nothing to conceal, of a ruler guiltless of oppression, of the genius that consists in transparent honesty and unflinching resolution. Addressed to friends and neighbors, to supporters and opponents, it is open to all the world to read. It really challenges the judgment of contemporary civilization, though it contains scarce a hint of any country but the United States. If it fail there to combine all parties in ardent approval of the President's policy, it must be because party differences are invincible to logic and persuasion. But abroad, it must enlarge and strengthen the ever-growing sentiment in favor of a Government that insists upon making citizens of all its subjects, and vindicating the supremacy of the national will against groundless discontent and a local insurrection.

MR. MASON'S WITHDRAWAL.

A Richmond letter in the *Index*, the organ in London of the Southern Confederacy, stating that the Commissioner of the South at the English Court would be shortly recalled, in consequence of the present attitude of the British Government, or, as report puts it, in consequence of the rudeness with which he has been treated at the Foreign Office, has been copied by the *Moniteur*, the official organ of the French Government, which is considered to be significant of the Emperor's leaning toward the South.

THE FLORIDA IN FRANCE.

Paris Correspondence of the London Morning Herald, Sept. 16.

The ratification by the *Moniteur* of the blunder it committed (as I pointed out at the time) in calling the *Florida* a privateer, has created a sensation, and made the Northerners and their friends quake in their shoes. The official print corrects its error in handsome terms, and the notes must be added to the many significant symptoms apparent of late of the growing friendship between the Cabinet of Richmond and the Tuileries. The effect produced by the *Moniteur's* declaration respecting the gallant Confederate cruiser has not by any means been lessened by the news that Mr. SLIDELL, who is spending the season at Biarritz with his family, is a favorite guest at the Villa Eugenie, and that the Empress has shown even more than her usual grace and urbanity in her reception of the representative of the Confederate States.

The *Florida* being now officially acknowledged by the *Moniteur* as a duly commissioned man-of-war, common sense would seem to indicate that the sham action brought against her as a privateer will naturally fall to the ground. Were the action a *bonâ fide* one there is not the remotest doubt that the parties would be fully indemnified by the Confederate Government. But the action is evidently a got-up affair—by authorization obtained on an *ex parte* statement from a minor tribunal at Marseilles, process-servers dispatched to Brest, lying in wait for the *Florida* as crimps for sailors on Tower-hill. All this has a very suspicious look about it. On this subject the *France* has the following, which seems to be in accordance with equity:

"If a French frigate sinks an English merchantman, or merely damages it, the owners of the latter cannot seize the French vessel to indemnify themselves, but are bound to apply to their Government, who forwards their claim to that of France, and takes steps to obtain an indemnity duly estimated by law. Those principles are applicable not only to regular Powers like France and England, but also to those States which, without being politically recognized, are nevertheless acknowledged as in possession of the rights of belligerents. However that may be, the civil claims against the *Florida* will enable these important questions to be discussed and decided by the law courts."

THE MEXICAN CROWN.

The Mexican deputation bearing to Archduke MAX the official tender of the Crown had arrived at Nantes and would soon start for Vienna. In spite of semi-official assurances, the general belief in Paris was that the Archduke would not accept it, though it was not impossible that he may disguise his refusal by requiring the performance of certain impracticable conditions.

It is remarked that reinforcements are being sent to Mexico. Under the circumstances this is looked upon not unnaturally as tending to confirm the rumored alliance between the new Empire and the Confederate Republic.

REPORT OF THE MEXICAN COMMISSION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A THRONE.

From the Paris *Moniteur* of the 15th inst., we translate the following extracts from the report presented by the Commission established by the Mexican Council of Notables in reference to the form of government to be adopted in Mexico, which report is now for the first time published. It commences with a recital of the alleged wrongs committed by the Liberal Government of JUAREZ, declaring that the latter was guilty of every species of outrage and pillage. The next serious charge calculated for effect in a European meridian, is as follows:

"Everybody knows the efforts made by the Government of JUAREZ, first at Vera Cruz and afterwards at Mexico, *to obtain from the United States a direct protectorate* which would have been the death of our independence, our race and our religion. Neither are the efforts of the most eminent men of the Conservative party unknown in their attempts to obtain the intervention of those great Powers, to whom only the most signal ignorance could attribute any ideas of usurpation or of conquest. In order to attain their object, the demagogues were ready to *abandon to the neighboring Republic the richest and most fertile portion of our territory*, while those who asked for the support of France, of England and of Spain did so only while first providing above all things for the independence and integrity of Mexico."

Having thus contrasted the intentions of the two parties in Mexico, the Commission, after an adroit allusion to the disregard of international law exhibited by JUAREZ, takes fresh occasion to laud the disinterestedness and magnanimity of France in crossing the ocean to give Mexicans "the Government of their free choice," and then takes up the question of monarchical government and their opinion of its superiority to "the despotism of military Pachas," and the crimes committed by "an army under the lead of malefactors," involving "the proscription of the Catholic faith and ritual."

"Monarchs," it says, "are no longer the absolute masters of the life and property of their subjects, as it was the fashion once to say. The throne is now subordinate to the laws, and is the first to set an example of the respect due to them. The monarchical sentiment has never been extinct among us, from the first cries of independence heard in 1810 until its courageous manifestation in 1845; the political plan of Iguala, the treaties of CORDOBA, the triumphal acclamation bestowed upon ITURBIDE, prove this. This sentiment we inherit from our fathers. This great institution of the traditions we hold dear is monarchy—that conglomeration of all the conditions society requires to establish order upon indestructible foundations—that combination in which the individual elevated to the throne is not indeed the State, but is its most august personification—in which the King, stronger than all, wielding more power than all, placed above the machinations of anarchists, fears nobody, and may thus compensate merit without subserviency, and mete out exact justice while closing its ears to the cry of vengeance."

In proof of these assertions, the Commission cites Brazil and her tranquil and growing prosperity as contrasted with the miserable condition of the surrounding "microscopic Republics." Having thus arrived at a conclusion as to principle, the Commission casts about for a King, and here declares that the crown could not sit well upon the brow of any native Mexican, and points to the fate of ITURBIDE as a lesson proving that "in order to wield a sceptre properly, one must have been born upon the steps of a throne." In looking around for an eligible Prince, it easily fixes its gaze, at last, upon the Austrian Archduke MAXIMILIAN, and presents a long array of his acquirements as a scholar, his repeated and varied journeyings in nearly every part of the world, his enlightened intelligence, his liberality of mind, his amiability of character, his experience in government, and his admirable record generally. This handsome record is rounded off with quotations from the text of their compatriot, GUTIERREZ ESTRADA, and by the official testimony of Lord MALMSBURY, British Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1859, touching the liberal and conciliatory spirit of the Lombardo-Venetian authorities when MAXIMILIAN presided there. This approbation of England, and the Archduke's connection by marriage with the Belgian dynasty, are hailed as happy auguries.

Finally, summing up all its arguments, the Commission holds that it has fully shown that:

"1. The Republican system, whether in the federal form or under a central power, has been the exhaustless source, since it has been in practice, of all the evils that overwhelm our country, (Mexico,) and that the evil cannot be destroyed except by plucking up its roots.

2. That the monarchical form is the only one that can be established in Mexico, especially under existing circumstances, because in it are united order and liberty with the force necessary to overcome anarchy and demagoguism, the immoral and disorganizing principle.

3. That in order to found a throne it is impossible to select a citizen of the country (although it lacks not eminent men) because the qualities necessary for a King cannot be engendered on the spur of the moment, and are not likely to be found in the private life of an ordinary individual.

4. And lastly, That, among Princes illustrious for their exalted birth, not less than for their personal qualities, the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, is the man who should receive the suffrage of the nation as the director of its destinies, because, of all the existing scions of royal families, he is one of the most distinguished for his virtues, his extensive acquirements, his exalted intelligence, and his skill in the art of governing.

Consequently, the Commission submits for the consideration of the honorable assembly the following resolutions:

1. The Mexican nation adopts as its form of Government a limited and hereditary monarchy with a Catholic Prince.

2. The sovereign shall assume the title of Emperor of Mexico.

3. The imperial crown of Mexico is offered to His Imperial and Royal Highness Prince FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, Archduke of Austria, for him and his descendants.

4. In case that, owing to circumstances impossible to be foreseen, the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN should not conclude to accept the throne thus offered him, the Mexican nation refers to the good will of His Imperial Majesty NAPOLEON III., Emperor of the French, in order that he may designate for it some other Catholic Prince.

(Signed)
AGUILAR,
VELASQUEZ DE LEON,
OROZOCO,
MARIN,
BLANCO.

MEXICO, July 10, 1863.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Arrival of the George Washington.

Shelling the Rebel Works at Grant's Pass.

THE PLOT TO BURN THE RIVER BOATS.

The steamer *George Washington*, from New-Orleans Sept. 26, bringing four days' later news, arrived yesterday. The *Era* states that on Sunday morning, the 13th ult., at 9 o'clock, the gunboats *Calhoun*, *Jackson* and *Genesee*, which had the day before run ashore and destroyed the steamer *Fox*, were headed for Grant's Pass, near Mobile, and at 11 o'clock A. M. they were within two miles of the fort. Near the fort was the rebel iron-clad gunboat *Gaines*, long TOM HUNTER, Commander, and a steam transport. The *Genesee* opened with her famous 100 pound Parrott, and soon the rebel commander was compelled to retire behind the Fort to save his vessels.

We are indebted to Mr. E. S. ALLEN, the Purser of the steamship *George Washington*, for full files of the various New-Orleans papers to the day of his leaving that port.

The *William Reel*, the seizure of which off the mouth of the Rio Grande by the *Seminole*, has already been reported, had arrived at New-Orleans. She was reported to have 1,000 bales of cotton on board.

The United States Marshal has seized, for condemnation and forfeiture to the United States, as enemy's property, the contents of D. C. JOHNSTON'S hat store, under the St. Charles Hotel; eight lots of ground, the property of GREENLEAF ANDREWS; one lot of ground, the property of ALBERT W. MERRIAM; two lots of ground, the property of WM. F. HODGKINS; one lot of ground, the property of AUGUSTUS REICHARD, and the household furniture, etc., of house No. 274 Carondelet-street.

The *Era* of the 23d learns from a gentleman, who speaks from the best information, that while on a recent trip up the river, he was told by a former friend, who is now an insane and unscrupulous rebel, that JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet had decided to employ incendiaries to destroy every steamboat navigating the Lower Mississippi and Ohio rivers, offering as an inducement to these miscreants in accomplishing their barbarous mission sixty per cent. on the estimated value of all boats and property thus destroyed. His informant assured him that the *Ruth* had already fallen a victim to this scheme, and he would soon hear of others. He being a merchant of New-Orleans, and known to be a holder of Western produce, was advised, in a friendly way, to hold what goods he had, as there was sure to be a rise in prices. The whole plot struck him as so diabolical, barbarous and improbable, that he paid no further attention to it than to note it down in his memorandum book, which he has since shown the editors of the *Era*, and from which they copied the main points. On the way up the river, he heard threats from some suspicious-looking strangers against the *Imperial*, the very boat which was first fired at St. Louis, under circumstances of grave suspicion. Arrests of parties implicated in this plot, it will be remembered, have already been made in St. Louis.

The towboat *Leviathan*, the fastest screw propeller on the Mississippi River, as we learned by the *Morning Star*, was boarded, on the morning of the 23d, by a desperate gang of rebels from Mobile. They acted under a commission from S. R. MALLORY, the rebel Secretary of the Navy. The officers and crew were speedily enlisted, with the understanding that they were to receive no pay, the inference being that they were to be rewarded by plunder. After taking possession of the *Leviathan*, they compelled her pilot to carry them out into the river. Two of the *Leviathan's* crew escaped and gave intelligence of her capture, whereupon Lieut. HERRICK, of the *Pampero*, took the armed steamer *Crescent*, which had just come down from New-Orleans, and put to sea to recapture the *Leviathan*. The *De Soto* immediately joined in the pursuit, and the tug was soon discovered. Meantime the wind was blowing a heavy gale; but by means of sail and steam, after a chase of over 35 miles, the *De Soto* recaptured her, securing the whole crew.

Capt. MCKEIGE reports that the desperadoes fired at him three times, and that he narrowly escaped with his life. When nine miles off Southern Pass they put the mate, pilot and two men off in a boat, without water or provisions, while the wind was blowing a gale, and he fears they are lost. The *Leviathan* would have been a valuable addition to the rebel navy, as she was a fast and powerful boat. When boarded by the rebels she was lying at her wharf at Southwest Pass.

Hon. E. H. DURDELL, Judge of the U. S. District Court and Chairman of the Finance Committee, has been appointed by His Excellency Governor SHEPLEY, Mayor *pro tem.* of the city, to serve during the absence of Capt. MILLER, who is now on a visit to the North.

This arrival, it will be observed, brings no confirmation whatever of the reverse to our forces in the Teche District and the death of Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL, which was reported in a Mobile dispatch, dated Sept. 26. The story may therefore be set down as a *canard*.

THE ATTACK ON GRANT'S PASS.

From the New-Orleans Era, Sept. 23.

Full confirmation is received of the attack on the rebel fort at Grant's Pass by the United States steamer *Genesee* and the gunboats *Calhoun* and *Jackson*, together with some few additional particulars. After the retreat of the rebel iron-clad *Gaines* and the transport steamer behind the fort, the shelling was directed solely against the latter.

Twenty-two shells from the *Genesee* alone fell inside the fort, and the firing from the other boats was remarkably accurate. Sand, stones, logs of wood, &c., were sent flying heavenward in great quantities, and before the action terminated every gun was dismounted, and, it is believed, disabled. One large gun, in particular, was knocked completely end over end, as could be plainly seen from the vessels, and the achievement drew forth hearty cheers from the gallant tars.

Commander HUNTER, (or as he is better known in the service, "Long-Tom HUNTER,") of the rebel iron-clad, did not display the least solicitude to participate in the engagement, but, on the contrary, guarded himself from danger as well and speedily as possible.

On Monday, the 14th inst., as the *Genesee* was steaming in the direction of Ship Island, three large boats were observed near the land, about five miles from Biloxi. Two boats were immediately lowered from the *Genesee* and dispatched in pursuit, but the pursued succeeded in reaching the land first and nearly all the men escaped. The three rebel boats were destroyed by the men from the *Genesee*.

Reports have reached the officers of our squadron in Mississippi Sound that sailing boats are being armed by the rebels, for the purpose of committing small depredations in any manner that opportunity may present. Three are said to be already armed and ready for work, but this is not credited by their officers.

The following day, (the 15th,) while abreast of Biloxi, Capt. MACOMB sent three boats on shore, to ascertain the number and character of any rebel troops that might be stationed there, and pick up what information he could in regard to the arming of boats. Acting Master C. MERCHANT, Ensign BAXTER and Acting Master's Mate J. CONNER were in charge of the party.

The boats were permitted to pass from one end of the place to the other without molestation, but when the men were about to land, a volley of musketry was fired at them from a house about fifty yards from the beach.

The men in the boats responded briskly, and the firing was kept up for some time. The rebels, who were supposed to number sixty, fired so high that no casualties happened on our side. Owing to the fact that the enemy were all concealed in the house, the effect of our fire could not be ascertained.

After the return of the boats to the *Genesee*, six 100-pounder shells were fired at the house, but they did not succeed in burning it.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FOX.

From the New-Orleans Era, Sept. 22.

A few days ago we published the fact that the steamer *Fox* had been run aground by our gunboats and burned. We have since received the full particulars of her destruction, together with an account of the shelling of the rebel works at Grant's Pass, near Mobile.

It will be remembered that the U. S. steamer *Tennessee* chased the *Fox* to Ship Island Pass, and being unable to follow her further, turned and pursued another blockade-runner, which was captured. This was about 5 o'clock P. M. on the 12th inst., at which time the U. S. steamer *Genesee* was going through Horn Island Pass into Mississippi Sound. Her officers observed a steamer near the mainland steaming toward Pascagoula, and Capt. MACOMB, of the *Genesee*, immediately ordered the gunboats *Calhoun* and *Jackson* in chase, these two steamers being of light draft. The *Genesee* was also headed for Pascagoula.

When near Pascagoula wharf, and before the gunboats could prevent it, the steamer was fired. Six shells were fired from the *Genesee* and *Jackson* for the purpose of preventing some troops on the beach from rescuing any part of her cargo. The steamer was run aground before being fired, and lay only seventy-five yards from the beach, and the same distance from the wharf. One boat was sent from the *Genesee* and one from the *Calhoun* to guard the wreck during the night, and were fired upon by the rebels, but without injuring any one. The men in the *Genesee's* boat responded to the fire.

At daylight, Ensign BAXTER, in charge of the *Genesee's* boat, went on shore under a flag of truce, and ascertained that the destroyed vessel was the rebel steamer *Fanny*, formerly our steamer *Fox*. She came from Havana with a valuable cargo of assorted merchandise. Not even the private property of the crew was saved.

THE GUERRILLAS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Sept. 25.

The steamer *Julia*, Capt. McCOY, in port Monday morning from St. Louis, bore the evidence of a perilous passage.

While passing Cole Creek Bend, 25 miles above Natchez, twelve shots were fired into her by the rebels, five of which lodged in different parts of the boat, without, however, doing any very serious damage.

There was no person struck by the cannon or numerous rifle shots, but one 6-pounder disemboweled two bullocks and lodged in the store-room.

A conical shell imbedded itself in the coal bunk alongside the boilers, fortunately doing no damage in that dangerous locality, as it failed to explode.

Another shell, which did explode, was extracted in pieces from the coal pile, and had contained forty half-ounce balls inserted with resin.

The tinware of the cook-house was perforated with numerous rifle shot or Minié balls, as well as different portions of the boat.

The unexploded and a piece of the exploded shells are on the table before us, and are unmistakably of English manufacture.

THE MARKETS.

ERA OFFICE, Friday Evening, Sept. 25.

COTTON—There were about 1,000 bales in the market to-day, but we did not hear of a sale, although negotiations were pending for several small lots. The sales from Saturday to yesterday, inclusive, are confined to about 150 bales, of which 6 bales barely middling sold at auction on Saturday, the ½c. ℘ lb. revenue tax not paid, at 62¼c., and 11 bales strictly good ordinary at 59½c. ℘ lb., cash in Treasury notes; 2 bales repacked sold privately on Monday at 54c., cash in currency; 32 bales on Tuesday, of which 28 repacked, at 36c., 1 repacked at 41c., 10 samples at 45½c., 7 pickings at 22½c., 1 pickings 23¼c., 2 original at 53c., and 3 bales low middling at 57c. ℘ lb. in Treasury notes, the ½c. ℘ lb. revenue tax not paid. On Wednesday, 28 bales sold privately, of which 10 bales samples at 46½c., 2 bales samples repacked at 50c., and 16 bales middling at 60c. ℘ lb.

SUGAR—The brisk demand previously noticed has been checked to-day by the want of free means of transportation to the West by way of the river, and the sales are confined to about 100 hhds. in several lots, at 11¾c.@11⅞c. for fully fair to prime. From Saturday to Wednesday, inclusive, there was an active demand, at prices steadily ruling in favor of sellers, the sales embracing fully 1,800 hhds. at 4c.@5c. for cistern bottoms, 7c. for inferior, 10¼c.@10½c. for common to good common, 10⅝c.@10¾c. and 10⅞c. for new fair, 11⅛c.@11¼c. for fair to fully fair, 11¼c.@11⅜c. and 11½c. for fully fair to prime, 11⅝c.@11¾c. for prime, and 12½c. for yellow clarified. By auction, 150 bbls. fair to clarified sold at 1c.@3¼c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—To-day's sales embraced about 500 bbls., at 25c. for inferior, 32c. for good, and 33c. ℘ gallon for prime. The sales from Saturday to yesterday, inclusive, embraced fully 1,800 bbls., in numerous lots, at 25c.@32c. for inferior to ordinary, and 32c.@34c. for good to prime. By auction, 79 bbls. inferior sold 28¾c. ℘ lb.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Our National City, after all, has Some Big Points of Its Own—Its Suggestiveness To-day—The Figure of Liberty Over the Capitol—Scenes, both Fixed and Panoramic—A Thought on Our Future Capital.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1863.

It is doubtful whether justice has been done to Washington, D. C.; or rather, I should say, it is certain there are layers of originality, attraction, and even local grandeur and beauty here, quite unwritten, and even to the inhabitants unsuspected and unknown. Some are in the spot, soil, air and the magnificent amplitude of the laying out of the City. I continually enjoy these streets, planned on such a generous scale, stretching far, without stop or turn, giving the eye vistas. I feel freer, larger in them. Not the squeezed limits of Boston, New-York, or even Philadelphia; but royal plenty and nature's own bounty—American, prairie-like. It is worth writing a book about, this point alone. I often find it silently, curiously making up to me the absence of the ocean tumult of humanity I always enjoyed in New-York. Here, too, is largeness, in another more impalpable form; and I never walk Washington, day or night, without feeling its satisfaction.

Like all our cities, so far, this also, in its inner and outer channels, gives obedient reflex of European customs, standards, costumes, &c. There is the immortal black broadcloth coat, and there is the waiter standing behind the chair. But inside the costume, America can be traced in glimpses. Item, here, an indolent largeness of spirit, quite native. No man minds his exact change. The vices here, the extravagancies, (and worse) are not without something redeeming; there is such a flowing hem, such a margin.

We all know the chorus: Washington, dusty, muddy, tiresome Washington is the most awful place, political and other; is the rendezvous of the national universal axe-grinding, caucusing, and of our never-ending ballot-chosen shysters, and perennial smouchers, and windy bawlers from every quarter far and near. We learn, also, that there is no society, no art, in Washington; nothing of the elaborated high-life attractions of the charming capitals (for rich and morbid idlers) over sea. Truly this particular sort of charm is not in full blossom here; *n'importe*. Let those miss it who miss it, (we have a sad set among our rich young men,) and, if they will, go voyage over sea to find it. But there are man's studies, objects here, nevermore exhilarating ones. What themes, what fields this national city affords, this hour, for eyes of live heads, and for souls fit to feed upon them!

This city, this hour, in its material sights, and what they and it stand for, the point of the physical and moral America, the visible fact of this war, (how at last, after sleeping long as it may, one finds war everdearest fact to man, though most terrible, and only arbiter, after all said about the pen being mightier, &c.) This city, concentre to-day of the inauguration of the new adjustment of the civilized world's political power and geography, with vastest consequences of Presidential and Congressional action; things done here, these days, bearing on the status of man, long centuries; the spot and the hour here making history's basic materials and widest ramifications; the city of the armies of the good old cause, full of significant signs, surrounded with weapons and armaments on every hill as I look forth, and THE FLAG flying over all. The city that launches the direct laws, the imperial laws of American Union and Democracy, to be henceforth compelled, when needed, at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of cannon—launched over continental areas, three millions of square miles, an empire large as Europe. The city of wounded and sick, city of hospitals, full of the sweetest, bravest children of time or lands; tens of thousands, wounded, bloody, amputated, burning with fever, blue with diarrhœa. The city of the wide Potomac, the queenly river, lined with softest, greenest hills and uplands. The city of Congress, with debates, agitations, (petty, if you please, but full of future fruit,) of chaotic formings; of Congress knowing not itself, as its sits there in its rooms of gold, knowing not the depths of consequence belonging to it, that lie below the scum and eructations of its surface.

But where am I running to? I meant to make a few observations of Washington on the surface.

THE DOME AND THE GENIUS.

We are soon to see a thing accomplished here which I have often exercised my mind about, namely, the putting of the Genius of America away up there on the top of the dome of the Capitol. A few days ago, poking about there, eastern side, I found the Genius, all dismembered, scattered on the ground, by the basement front—I suppose preparatory to being hoisted. This, however, cannot be done forthwith, as I know that an immense pedestal surmounting the dome, has yet to be finished—about eighty feet high—on which the Genius is to stand, (with her back to the city.)

But I must say something about the dome. All the great effects of the Capitol reside in it. The effects of the Capitol are worth study, frequent and varied; I find they grow upon one. I shall always identify Washington with that huge and delicate towering bulge of pure white, where it emerges calm and lofty from the hill, out of a dense mass of trees. There is no place in the city, or for miles and miles off, or down or up the river, but what you see this tiara-like dome quietly rising out of the foliage; (one of the effects of first-class architecture is its serenity, its *aplomb*.)

A vast eggshell, built of iron and glass, this dome—a beauteous bubble, caught and put in permanent form. I say a beauty and genuine success. I have to say the same, upon the whole, (after some qualms, maybe,) with respect to the entire edifice. I mean the entire Capitol is a sufficient success, if we accept what is called architecture the orthodox styles, (a little mixed here,) and indulge them for our purposes until further notice.

The dome I praise, with the aforesaid Genius, (when she gets up, which she probably will by the time next Congress meets,) will then aspire about three hundred feet above the surface. And then, remember that our National House is set upon a hill. I have stood over on the Virginia hills, west of the Potomac, or on the Maryland hills, east, and viewed the structure from all positions and distances; but I find myself, after all, very fond of getting somewhere near, somewhere within fifty or a hundred rods, and gazing long and long at the dome rising out of the mass of green umbrage, as aforementioned.

The dome is tiara or triple. The lower division is surrounded with a ring of columns, pretty close together. There is much ornament everywhere, but it is kept down by the uniform white; then lots of slender oval-topt windows. Ever as I look, especially when near, (I repeat it,) the dome is a beauty, large and bold. From the east side it shows immensely. I hear folks say it is too large. Not at all, to my eye. Some say too, the columns front and rear of the Old Capitol part, there in the centre, are now so disproportionably slender by the enlargement, that they must be removed. I say no; let them stand. They have a pleasant beauty as they are; the eye will get accustomed to them, and approve them.

Of our Genius of America, a sort of compound of handsome Choctaw squaw with the well-known Liberty of Rome, (and the French revolution,) and a touch perhaps of Athenian Pallas, (but very faint,) it is to be further described as an extensive female, cast in bronze, with much drapery, especially ruffles, and a face of goodnatured indolent expression, surmounted by a high cap with more ruffles. The Genius has for a year or two past been standing in the mud, west of the Capitol; I saw her there all Winter, looking very harmless and innocent, although holding a huge sword. For pictorial representation of the Genius, see any five-dollar United States greenback; for there she is at the left hand. But the artist has made her twenty times brighter in expression, &c., than the bronze Genius is.

I have curiosity to know the effect of this figure crowning the dome. The pieces, as I have said, are at present all separated, ready to be hoisted to their place. On the Capitol generally, much work remains to be done. I nearly forgot to say that I have grown so used to the sight, over the Capitol, of a certain huge derrick which has long surmounted the dome, swinging its huge one-arm now south, now north, &c., that I believe I shall have a shocking sorrow when they remove it and substitute the Genius. I would not dare to say that there is something about this powerful, simple and obedient piece of machinery, so modern, so significant in many respects of our constructive nation and age, and even so poetical, that I have even balanced in my mind, how it would do to leave the rude and mighty derrick atop o' the Capitol there, as fitter emblem, may be, than Choctaw girl and Pallas.)

ARMY WAGONS AND AMBULANCES.

Washington may be described as the city of army wagons also. These are on the go at all times, in all streets, and everywhere around here for many a mile. You see long trains of thirty, fifty, a hundred, and even two hundred. It seems as if they never would come to an end. The main thing is the transportation of food, forage, &c. Then ambulances for wounded and sick, nearly as numerous. Then other varieties; there will be a procession of wagons, bright-painted and white-topped, marked "Signal Train," each with a specific number, and over all a Captain or Director on horseback overseeing. When a train comes to a bad spot in the road this Captain reins in his horse and stands there till they all get safely by. If there is some laggard left behind, he will turn and gallop back to see what the matter is. He has a good riding horse, and you see him flying around busy enough.

Then there are the ambulances. These, indeed, are always going. Sometimes from the river, coming up through Seventh-street, you see a long, long string of them, slowly wending, each vehicle filled with sick or wounded soldiers, just brought up from the front from the region once down toward Falmouth, now out toward Warrenton. Again, from a boat that has just arrived, a load of our paroled men from the Southern prisons, *viâ* Fortress Monroe. Many of these will be fearfully sick and ghastly from their treatment at Richmond, &c. Hundreds, though originally young and strong men, never recuperate again from their experience in these Southern prisons.

The ambulances are, of course, the most melancholy part of the army-wagon panorama that one sees everywhere here. You mark the forms huddled on the bottom of these wagons; you mark yellow and emaciated faces. Some are supporting others. I constantly see instances of tenderness in this way from the wounded to those worse wounded.

Then some smaller train of military wagons will be labeled "Officers' supplies." The magic initials U. S. A. are, of course, common. The regimental wagons have their regiment's number also lettered on them. There are generally four horses or mules, and the wagons are mostly covered with strong canvas. The drivers and teamsters sleep in them. They live a wild, hard life. Some of these teamsters are very handsome, vagabondish and picturesque. I go among them in their camps occasionally, and to their hospitals, for there are two or three here. In some respects I have found them the most interesting of the hospitals. Many of the teamsters are invalid soldiers.

The Transportation Department of the War-office is an immense branch. Few outsiders realize the countless wagons of all kinds, with more countless horses and mules, now owned and in the service of the Government for our campaigns. Few realize the great army of drivers and teamsters. These number tens of thousands. As a general thing they are left much to themselves, although ostensibly under military discipline. As to the ambulance and the driver thereof, they have become an institution. In Washington and all the war region you see them everywhere, and, indeed, gradually through other places. Every army has its hundreds; every post, every officer of rank here, every hospital, every headquarters and every State agency is continually employing them and wanting more. To-day here they far outnumber all the other vehicles in the city.

FIRST-CLASS DAYLIGHT.

As an item I feel to note something peculiarly intense and beautiful here in the quality of the daylight. The forenoon I indite this particular paragraph, (Aug. 31,) I have been wandering all around, quite smitten with the superb clearness, luxuriance, brilliancy, yet perfect softness, of the atmosphere and light. I have noticed it generally for months, but this forenoon set myself to give it particular attention. I know the effects of atmosphere and sky very well at New-York and Long Island, but there is something here that outvies them. It is very pure and very gorgeous. Somehow richer, more liberal, more copious of strength than in the North.

Then the trees and their dark and glistening verdure play their part. Washington being full of great white architecture, takes through the Summer a prevailing color-effect of white and green. I find this everywhere, and very pleasing to my sight. So, seen freed from dust, as of late, and with let up from that unprecedented August heat, I say I find atmospheric results of marked individuality and perfection here, beyond Northern, Western and farther Southern cities. (Our writers, writing, may pen as much as they please of Italian light, and of Rome and Athens. But this city, even in the crude state it is to-day, with its buildings of to-day, with its ample river and its streets, with the effects above noted, to say nothing of what it all represents, is of course greater, materially and morally to-day than ever Rome or Athens.)

OUR COUNTRY'S PERMANENT CAPITAL.

Yet, a gloomy and ominous shape sits back there in the shade. It seems strange that one never meets here, in the people's talk or deeds, any consciousness of Washington's one day necessarily ceasing to be the Capital of the Union. None sees that the *locale* of America's Government must be permanently founded far West before many years. I say I never hear this alluded to here. Everything proceeds irrespective of it. Costly and large additions are this day being made to most of the public buildings—especially the Treasury—and the prices of real estate are kept up at high and advancing rates. So much architecture and outlay—and must all indeed be lost? A handsome and stately city, designed for a future it may never see; admirable in plan, only time and filling up needed. Yet, its fate would seem stern, certain, relentless. How can the prairie America, the boundless and teeming West, the region of the Mississippi, the California, Idaho and Colorado regions (two-thirds of our territory lies west of the Mississippi River) be content to have its Government lop-sided over on the Atlantic, far, far from itself—the trunk, the real genuine America? How long before the change, the abandonment, will be proposed, nay, demanded? When demanded in earnest who can gainsay it? Will that territorial, productive and populous two-thirds west of the Great River, with half the remaining one-third along its eastern line, not prove certainly potential over the Atlantic thin strip—commercial, financial, with European proclivities—whose nerves concentrate in Washington? There are questions affecting this question deeper still; after the war what new combinations? Given the change of Capital twenty, forty years hence, where the new one located? In the tongue formed by the Missouri and Mississippi? In Kansas? Nebraska? Illinois? Missouri?

But why may not Washington more and more tend toward a large city on its own hook, (perhaps, even, a first-class one in time,) apart from its political character? Its situation deserves it and its destiny points that way, far more than at first thought appears.

A SUNSET VIEW OF THE CITY.

In my walks I never cease finding new effects and pictures, and I believe it would continue so if I went rambling around here for fifty years. The city being on a great V, and the shores backed with small and large hills up and down without end, and Georgetown with elevated grounds that overtop all from the upper end. You can go on looking forever, and never hit the same combination in two places.

I often watch the city and environs from the roof of an elevated building near the Treasury. Perhaps it is sunset. Sweep the eye around now on the scene. The dazzle of red and gold from over Virginia heights there, west, is thrown across full upon us. Turning, we see the dome of the Capitol lifting itself so calmly, southeast, there, with windows yellow-red. Not far below the sombre-brown Smithsonian stands in the midst of shadows. Due east of us the severe and noble architecture of the Patent Office takes the last rich flood of the sun. The mist grows murky over in distance on the Maryland side. Northward the white barracks of the hospitals and on a hill the Soldiers' Home, southward the queenly Potomac, and the trailing smoke of a single steamer moving up this side the Long Bridge. Further down, the dim masts of Alexandria. Quite near again, the half-monument of the first President. Off far again, just visible, southeast, the low turrets of the United States Insane Asylum, on the Maryland side. But the day is fading fast.

In the street below me a long string of army wagons defiling along Fifteenth-street, and around into Pennsylvania-avenue. White canvas coverings arch them over, and each wagon has its six-mule team. The teamsters are some of them walking along the sides of the mules, with gads in their hands. Then I notice in the half-light squads of the Provost Guard. Then a galloping cavalry company, in their yellow-braided jackets.

WHITMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Expedition to Sabine Pass—Loss of the Gunboats—Gen. Franklin in Danger—Brashear City and its Importance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRASHEAR City, September, 1863.

I arrived at this place a few days ago from New Orleans. On the evening of my arrival I saw several officers who had just returned from

THE EXPEDITION TO SABINE PASS.

They furnished me with full particulars of this affair and its disastrous termination. I have since seen and conversed with members of Gen. FRANKLIN's Staff, so that the account I am able to give you is entirely reliable and authentic. The expedition consisted of about 10,000 men, mostly New-York and New-England regiments, and was under the command of Major-Gen. FRANKLIN, with Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL as his junior officer. The transports used were Mississippi River steamers, chosen for the purpose on account of their lightness of draft, the low stage of water on the bar of the Sabine River making it impracticable to employ heavier vessels. These boats, suitable only for smooth water navigation, were far too frail for sea service, as the sequel showed. But nothing better was at hand. The main body sailed from New-Orleans on Saturday, the 5th of September. At Atchafalaya Bay they were joined by a number of transports, with troops from Brashear City.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., they arrived off the mouth of the Sabine Pass. From this point they were accompanied by the four gunboats forming the blockading squadron, the *Sachem*, *Clifton*, *Arizona* and *Granite State*. The whole force proceeded thence up the Pass to within a few miles of Sabine City. Here they found a fortified position commanding the passage. The river at this place is divided into two channels by a sand-bar in the middle. On the west bank of the western channel (our left) was the fort, a formidable earthwork. Its site had been admirably chosen. It stood in the midst of a morass which rendered the approach of troops impossible.

THE ATTACK UPON THE FORT.

The transports halted, and the gunboats were ordered to advance and engage the place, for the purpose of ascertaining its strength. They ran up to within easy range and opened fire. After throwing in a few shells they ceased, not a shot having been returned. Here and there a few men were to be seen at a gun, but it was believed the place had been evacuated, and that nothing remained to prevent the fleet from running up to the city. It is now probable that this silence of the rebels was part of a prearranged plan, in pursuance of which they waited till our vessels should approach so near that their destruction or capture would be inevitable. Our over-confident people fell, alas! too readily into the trap.

After some consultation, Gen. FRANKLIN ordered the gunboats to return and make the attempt to pass. It was designed that the *Sachem* and *Arizona* should follow the left or western channel and draw the fire of the fort, while the *Clifton* steamed rapidly past on the right. The *Granite State*, mounting but one gun, was to be held in reserve.

LOSS OF THE SACHEM AND CLIFTON.

For some reason this plan was not carried out. The *Clifton* alone took the western channel, while the others tried the eastern. The rebels, with consummate tact, waited till the three vessels were within short range, when they at once opened a terrible fire. In a few moments the *Clifton* got hard and fast aground, as did also the *Sachem*. While in this position, though subjected to the pointblank discharges of the rebel batteries, they fought bravely, till at length a well-directed shot struck the *Sachem* amidships, and pierced her steam chest. A cloud of steam darting upward to the maintop, revealed the disaster to the rest of the fleet. Capt. JOHNSON and nearly all of his officers were killed by the explosion. They were last seen standing near the steam pipe, on the quarter-deck, and as this deck was torn to pieces, it is feared none of them escaped. The *Sachem*, now a mere wreck, immediately hoisted the white flag. The *Clifton* had by this time become entirely unmanageable, and was so shattered and crippled by the terrific fire to which she had been exposed, that further resistance was out of the question. She accordingly followed the example of the *Sachem*, and struck her flag.

ESCAPE OF THE ARIZONA ANN GRANITE STATE.

When the *Sachem* and *Clifton* surrendered, the *Arizona* and *Granite State* at once took to flight, and though menaced by four rebel cotton-clads and a dangerous looking ram, succeeded in rejoining the remainder of the fleet. The Captain of the *Arizona* is charged with cowardice and unofficerlike conduct, in deserting the *Sachem* when he might have assisted her. He was close by her when she surrendered, and though fully able to render aid, he neglected to do so, preferring to make good his own escape. If he had done his duty and taken the *Sachem* in tow, and a similar part had been acted by the *Granite State* toward the *Clifton*, both boats would have been saved and the rebels deprived of the greater part of their triumph. As it is, they will exult with reason over a signal victory, and their failing cause will be temporarily bolstered up thereby. After the failure of the gunboats, nothing further was attempted, as indeed no more could be done. The whole squadron started on its return to New-Orleans.

ACCIDENT TO THE SUFFOLK—EXTREME PERIL OF GEN. FRANKLIN.

The *Suffolk*, the boat which conveyed Gen. FRANKLIN and Staff, while visiting the other vessels of the fleet on the evening of the 8th inst., came in collision with the *Continental*, one of the transports. It was 9 o'clock at night, and the darkness added tenfold to the confusion and excitement of the scene. After the first shock, the two vessels swung around and lay side by side, grinding together, as they rose and fell in the heavy sea. The wheel-house of the *Suffolk* was crushed to pieces, and a thousand voices from the *Continental* called out that the *Suffolk* was sinking. With the wild impulse of terror created by this announcement, every one, even to the officers and crew, with one accord, sprung upon the deck of the *Continental*. Gen. FRANKLIN alone, with characteristic coolness, remained on the *Suffolk* till he was left quite alone. Then at length, perceiving that the danger had been exaggerated, he stepped on board the *Continental*, and ordered the others to return. The steamers were finally separated without further damage. Next day they were again in peril. A violent gale arose, which tried to the utmost the frail vessels of the fleet. Their low decks, little calculated for such a service, shipped seas every moment. The *Suffolk* sprang aleak, and was several times believed to be foundering. She took refuge in Atchafalaya Bay, and there outrode the storm. The whole expedition finally arrived in safety at New-Orleans.

BRASHEAR CITY AS A MILITARY DEPOT—CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

This is a place of considerable importance just now, owing to the concentration here of the Thirteenth and Nineteenth army corps, and the probability of its being made the base of future operations to the northward and westward.

It is much less of a town than the name would indicate, being, in fact, only an insignificant collection of some dozen wooden buildings, without a church or school-house, or even a hotel worthy of the name. It derives its chief consideration from the circumstance of its being the present western terminus of the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. The Company's depot is the principal building. Lying in the heart of the Teche River country, it has water connection with the Gulf by the Atchafalaya River, on the left bank of which it stands. Two small steamers ply up the Lake Restimacher, a large body of water to the northwest.

THE JOURNEY FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

I left New-Orleans on the morning of Saturday the 12th inst. The ferry-boat, at the foot of Canal-street, brought me to Algiers, the Brooklyn of the Crescent City. A queer affair was this ferry-boat, particularly to a New-Yorker. It was propelled by a single wheel placed almost in the centre of the boat, driven by a high pressure engine. The lower deck was devoted to vehicles, and the passengers threaded their way between refractory mule teams to the stairway leading to the upper deck. Here we seated ourselves upon very primitive wooden benches, for the boat did not aspire to the dignity of a cabin. In about seven minutes I stood on the other side of the Great River. A mile still separated me from the railroad station. Walking that distance under the semi-tropical sun was a thing not to be thought of by an unacclimated man; so hailing the driver of the solitary conveyance I bargained with him to take me to the depot for the reasonable sum of "four bits," a phrase that in the local vernacular means 50 cents.

The kindness and courtesy of Capt. KIBBORN, the Provost-Marshal, and Capt. MAHLER, the Quartermaster, at New-Orleans, had provided me with a free pass over the railroad, and nothing more was wanted but the *imprimatur* of Capt. MORSE, Acting Quartermaster. This obtained, I took my seat in the car.

THE NEW-ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD

is at present held and run by Government, and is used for the transportation of troops, ammunition and subsistence. The train which conveyed me consisted of a large number of freight cars loaded with military supplies, and one passenger car. My fellow travelers were chiefly officers, on the way to their commands—Colonels, Majors and Captains. Three shoulder-strapped braves had taken too much old rye, and were in a highly jovial condition, loudly proclaiming that they belonged to "the Western Army," and disturbing every one in the car with their noisy hilarity. The Sergeant of the guard soon appeared with a file of bayonets, and carried them off to the lock-up. A Government train does not start with much regard to punctuality, and there was a tedious delay of three-quarters of an hour after the appointed time—10 o'clock. At last, however, we were in motion, and rolling rapidly along out of the town.

THE COUNTRY BETWEEN ALGIERS AND BRASHEAR.

Little engineering skill was required in the construction of this road, traversing as it does a section of country almost as level as a floor. Throughout its ninety miles of length there is not a single cut, and scarcely half-a-dozen curves. The only natural obstacles are the intersecting bayous, mostly narrow and easily bridged. The road passes in some places between vast fields of sugar-cane, and in others through wide tracts of uncultivated land, thickly overgrown with weeds and briars. The road is guarded by detachments of troops stationed along the line. At Thibodeau, Terre Bonne, Chacahoula, Tigerville and other places I saw the encampments of the soldiery. I reached the end of my journey about 4 in the afternoon.

CAMPS ABOUT BRASHEAR.

Every open lot or vacant field in the vicinity of this town is occupied by the white tents of the troops, and at night the whole sky is lighted up by their campfires. The Nineteenth corps is a part of Gen. BANKS' command, and consists of regiments from New-York and New-England. The Thirteenth corps were under GRANT at Vicksburgh, and are lately from that locality.

Between the Eastern and Western men, I am sorry to say, considerable sectional jealousy exists, confined in expression, as yet, to words. The latter glory in the fact that they belong to "the Western Army." Much of the ill-feeling grows out of the presence here of several negro regiments. They are favored by the Eastern troops, who fought side by side with them at Port Hudson, and witnessed their bravery and devotion to our cause. The Western men, on the contrary, are violent negro-haters, and seize every opportunity to sneer at the blacks. I visited a colored camp and was much pleased with the neatness of the place and the orderly and decorous behavior of the men. In point of discipline the Eastern troops are considered ahead of their Western comrades, and their officers, as a class, are a much better set of men. Trains are continually arriving, bringing in troops, and Gen. FRANKLIN will be here in a day or two to take command. When he moves look out for news from the

TECHE.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Battle of Chickamauga—Cotton—Sorghum—Consumption—Local.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 28, 1863.

The great subject of thought and conversation with us during the past week has been the battle in Northern Georgia, and the precarious situation of Gen. ROSECRANS and his army. Illinois is largely represented in that army—there being no less than four regiments which were recruited in this city, besides three batteries. As a consequence the mortality list had a great interest for many of our citizens, and the meagre reports already received have carried sadness and mourning into many homes. The names of no less than ten commissioned officers, whose residence is in Chicago, are published as among the killed, besides a large number wounded.

Several of the wounded have arrived here. They all speak of the battles as most desperate and hotly contested on both sides, with largely preponderating numbers on the side of the rebels. Two of the grand divisions of the army were badly broken, and the stubbornness with which Gen. THOMAS' division contested every inch of ground, alone saved the army from destruction. This is the opinion of all with whom I have conversed—one of whom is a Captain, who was badly wounded in the arm.

COTTON.

I notice that many Eastern journals pronounce the cotton experiment in this and other Western States a failure on account of the crop being nearly cut off by the recent frost, and come to the conclusion that they have seen the last attempt to grow cotton in these latitudes. But they might about as well pronounce corn a failure, for it suffered to nearly an equal extent on the same occasion. Such a frost in August has not been known for a quarter of a century in this section, and may not occur again in that time. And the fact that cotton has been successfully grown in this State on a somewhat limited scale for thirty years, proves conclusively that the southern half, at least, is adapted to its production. At present prices the profits are about ten to one per acre as compared with corn, and, therefore, it is not probable that this single failure from a cause which may not occur again in a generation, will not so far discourage our farmers that they will abandon the experiment after having just entered upon it. More than a single failure I opine will be necessary to cause them to abandon the attempt to diversify their productions by growing cotton. At fifteen cents a pound it is a more profitable crop than corn. The frosts of the past week have finished what remained uninjured and unripe of the cotton, corn, and tobacco crop in this State.

SORGHUM.

The frost and recent experiments have developed the heretofore unknown qualities of sorghum. The first is that it is more hardy, and will stand, without injury, a lower degree of temperature than corn. The second is that the syrup is better for fattening purposes than corn. At the recent Horticultural Fair at Rockford, these two points were discussed and established by experienced men—those who have been engaged in the culture of sorghum ever since its first introduction into the West. Two gallons of syrup in its crude state are regarded equal to one bushel of corn for fattening hogs, while the pork produced is of a superior quality. Of this crude syrup, it was stated that as high as 800 gallons per acre have been raised. At four hundred gallons per acre, it would be double the value of our largest corn crop for this purpose alone. And as it has passed through the frost ordeal and left a most favorable impression of its hardiness, there is no reason why it should not take the place of corn in maturing the immense hog crop of the West, while the latter is raised only for bread purposes. A year or two will solve this important problem for us.

CONSUMPTION EAST AND WEST.

I was looking over some remarks and statistics the other day, from Dr. A. A. GOULD, of New-York, in relation to the prevalence of Consumption in the different sections of the United States. From a comparison of national and State statistics, it appears that this disease is most fatal in Massachusetts. In 1861 the deaths in that State were 4,845; in all New-England, 11,792; in New-York, 8,207; in Indiana, 1,704; in Illinois, 1,948; in Louisiana, 853; in Forida, 97, &c., &c. Upon these figures Dr. GOULD remarks: "The fact is demonstrated that Consumption positively, regularly and largely diminishes as we proceed from the colder to the warmer States. The extreme steady cold of the West is preferable to the atmosphere of New-England." I think we may look to other than mere climatic influences, in accounting for the prevalence or non-prevalence of Consumption. The facts do not sustain the conclusions. In Illinois, with a population (1860,) of 1,711,753, there were 1,048 deaths by this disease. In Louisiana, with a white population, from whence the statistics were drawn, of 376,280, the deaths were 853—the per centage being about double. In Florida, too, the percentage is a little higher than in Illinois. In Minnesota, on the extreme North, the deaths were one in 1,139, while in Florida, on the South, they were one in 811.

But I set out to notice two other things connected with this subject. It is remarked that the extreme steady cold of the West, is preferable to the atmosphere of New-England. In a greater portion of the West the cold is neither extreme nor steady. For the most part the climate is variable, and the frequent and sudden changes are the great objections to it. The remark will only apply to the northern half of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, and to the whole of Minnesota. Here the cold is generally extreme and steady; but not more so than in New-England and most of New-York. In two-thirds of Illinois and Indiana, the Winters are generally very mild, with but little frost or snow.

I have a theory. Massachusetts is a great manufacturing hive. Her population is crowded into cities and manufacturing towns. Confinement and dust, in which so large a portion of her people "live, and move and have their being," are productive of the whole class of lung diseases, and the parents of consumption. In the cold of Winter the "hands" daily pour out by thousands from the warm mills, and encounter the chilling air, which is another prolific source of disease. Throughout New-England and the Middle States the same cause exists to a greater or less extent. With the decrease of the per cent. of their population engaged in manufactures, the deaths by consumption fall off, and in a similar ratio. The great bulk of the population of the West are out upon the prairies, cultivating the soil, and breathing the pure air of heaven. In the South, again, where slaves do the agricultural work, the per cent. rises. The law, therefore, seems to be universal that consumption prevails to a greater extent in manufacturing than in agricultural communities, and is not materially affected by climatic influences. Another proof of this is that in cities, this disease prevails more largely than in the country. In Chicago alone, the deaths by consumption are about one-fifth of the whole number in the State, while the population is only about one-twelfth.

There is a good deal stirring in local matters, but little of general interest. The population of Chicago is rapidly increasing, as evidenced by the constant demand for buildings for residences and for business purposes. The demand is beyond the supply—a state of things which has rarely happened even here. The increase of business keeps pace with the augmentation of population. It is estimated that four thousand buildings of all kinds will be put up in this city during the year 1863. This is a large number, but they may be seen in every direction in various stages of progress. Our hotels and boarding-houses are overflowing, and yet still they come. Some are ambitious enough to think Chicago will have 200,000 inhabitants in 1870. Others, still more so, shorten the period to 1865.

The effect of the August frosts is seen in the diminished receipts of corn. Farmers are holding back for higher prices, and in some instances the old crop will be required for home consumption. Wheat, however, is coming in quite largely, so that our grain receipts keep well up to last year's mark. During the recent storm there were several shipwrecks upon the lakes, but there have been fewer disasters this year than ordinarily occur during the autumnal equinox. Lake freights have ranged very low during the last half of the season, so that the shipping interest has not been very prosperous this year. Our railroads, in all directions, are having all they can do in both the passenger and freight line. The weather is fine, and, from appearances, we have entered upon the long and beautiful Autumn with which we are usually favored in the West.

The Louisiana Treaty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention having lately been turned to the treaty which in 1803 was made between the Government of the United States and that of the French Republic, by which for the sum of sixty millions of francs the Territory of Louisiana was transferred from the latter to the former, I beg leave to make an inquiry in reference to the same.

By the provisions of the treaty, all the military posts of the Territory were remitted to the United States, and it was stipulated that "the inhabitants of the ceded Territory shall be *incorporated in the Union* of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess." In accordance with this solemn agreement, Louisiana was, some eight years afterward, "incorporated in the Union," and duly recognized as one of the *States*. Now, sir, let us suppose that in 1812 or 1813, the inhabitants of this State, having increased in population and wealth, had resolved, either voluntarily or by the compulsion of leading men, to rebel against the authority of the United States, to declare their independence, to seize the military posts, the arsenals and the other property of the Union, and to build armed vessels not only for the navigation of the Mississippi, but for the purpose of scouring the ocean in search of the ships of the United States, thus endeavoring to destroy the commerce for the benefit of which, in part, the treaty was made, and to interrupt the trade of the several States on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers that had been deeply interested in the original purchase. Let us suppose this *quasi* Republic had then appealed to Great Britain, Spain and France, demanding or requesting recognition; and that NAPOLEON, representing one of the parties to the Treaty of 1803, had immediately issued a bulletin or proclamation of neutrality, announcing his determination to regard the Republic of the United States and the Republic of Louisiana as "belligerents" on precisely the same footing, and thereupon had admitted the vessels of Louisiana into the French ports to purchase articles of merchandise not contraband of war, and authorized French merchants to send their ships to New-Orleans, without respect to the port regulations of the United States. In what light would this extraordinary measure of NAPOLEON have been viewed by President MADISON and the people generally of the Union? Would they not have treated it as a gross violation of the Treaty of 1803—as an act of hostility against a power with which France was at peace, and which—ten years before—had paid to the Government of that country a large sum of money for the purpose of securing the free navigation of the river, and the full possession of the district now "incorporated in the Union," the right to which had never been abandoned? It seems to me that they would. And if they would, why should we, who live fifty years later, but who are still at peace with France, regard those measures of the third NAPOLEON, which, affecting *neutrality*, encourage SLIDELL and other Louisianians in their opposition to the "Union," by acknowledging their rights as *belligerents*, as anything less offensive than war measures, utterly inconsistent with treaty obligations? This is my inquiry. Will you be kind enough to reply to it? Respectfully yours,

SCRUTATOR.

NEW-JERSEY, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1863.

NEW POSTAL CURRENCY.—Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. have received specimens of the new postal currency. It will shortly be issued by the Treasury Department. From the present issue it materially differs. It is dissimilar not only in design but in color also. The groundwork of the fifty-cent note is black, with a gilt stamp in the centre, surrounding the portrait of WASHINGTON. At the four corners and on each side of the head of WASHINGTON appear the figures "50," while "Fifty Cents" is inscribed above the figure of WASHINGTON, and "Fractional Currency" is printed below. At the top are the words "Furnished only by the Assistant-Treasurer and designated depositaries of the United States." At the bottom, "Receivable for all U. S. Stamps, Act approved March 3, 1863." The main part of the face is occupied with a picture of steamboats, locomotives, cotton bales, &c., very delicately shaded. The reverse of the fifty-cent note is mainly red in color. A large "50" appears in the centre of a shield. Around it are the words, "Exchangeable for United States notes by the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of U. S., in sums not less than three dollars. Receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars, except customs." A very large "50," gilt in outline, also appears on the reverse.—*Phila. N. American, Sept*

FROM HAVANA.

The Insurrection in St. Domingo—More Troops Sent There—Proclamation of the Captain-General—Anarchy in Honduras, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Sept. 21, 1863.

We have had no very definite or important intelligence from the scene of the insurrection in St. Domingo since my last letter. The Government organs inform us that all the news from there represent that the revolt was not gaining ground, and was limited to some districts of the "Cibao." A messenger who arrived at Puerto Plata on the 11th inst., had brought the news that Brigadier BUCSTA and Col. CAPPOR, after uniting their forces in Santiago, had repulsed the rebels, who retreated to Guayubin. In the meantime, all the troops that can be spared from here are being hurried to the seat of war. On Saturday a battalion of the regiment of "Icabana" sailed in the *Isabel*. To make up for this diminution, other troops are to arrive from Spain; over one thousand arrived the other day. There are at present seven Spanish war steamers cruising off the coast of St. Domingo, and Puerto Plata is represented to be abundantly supplied with provisions and stores of all kinds. The Lieutenant-Governor of the eastern district of this island, Gen. GANDARA, sailed from Santiago de Cuba on the 15th inst., to take command of the troops.

The *Gaceta*, of Porto Rico, gives the following version of the insurrection: Gen. BUCSTA, having heard something relating to the plans of the discontented who had sought refuge in Hayti, set off to the frontiers to investigate the matter, but, reassured by the assertions to the contrary, which he received from a General of the Haytien Republic, he started on his return to Santiago de los Caballeros, but had not gone far when he began to receive alarming news, such as the burning of Guayubin, and that certain individuals, amnestied by the Government, had traitorously revolted, and, penetrating into the towns without garrisons or with only a small garrison, committed even the barbarous cruelty of murdering defenceless men and the sick soldiers who were unable to accompany their companions who, in La Vega and other places, bravely repulsed the traitors. The commanding officer of the *Cibao*, who returned from the frontiers of Hayti with a small escort, has had to sustain several encounters with the rebels, generally making them run away till, the escort being diminished by the effects of fatigue, heat and losses suffered in the various fights, he returned to Santiago with only a few orderlies. A proclamation from the Captain-General of St. Domingo had placed all the district under martial law, and established a Court-martial in Santiago to judge the rebels. He had also issued the following address:

Dominicans! The enemies of your tranquillity the enemies of the prosperity of the Island, those who do not desire any improvement, who cannot be on good terms with order, have instigated a fresh rebellion in some parts of the Province of Santiago. Without cause, without motive, obeying some unknown influences and their bad instincts, some abusing the generous pardon of the Queen, failing in the generous sentiments of gratitude, they have rushed into a mad and rash enterprise.

In their Vandalic acts and their impotent fury, they have burned the town of Guayubin, one of the best of that Province; they have murdered defenceless men, and the sick lying on their beds of pain.

Humanity condemns such vile conduct, civilization rejects it, and morality reproves it, whilst good men are indignant.

Can these criminals be called your brethren? Can they be considered as a part of the Dominican people? No, because you are simple and upright, and cannot associate with incendiaries and murderers; because you are brave, and the brave are generous; because you desire your country's welfare, and the rebels only aim to exterminate every germ of prosperity.

The rebellion shall be conquered and punished; I promise you so; the authorities have means more than enough for that.

Remain tranquil, and as in the late rebellion, prove your prudence and loyalty.

On the scene itself of these events, the inhabitants are proving that they refuse any participation in those guilty deeds, and the Corporation of Santiago, the merchants, the Generals, Colonels and officers of the reserve and the country people, offer their services to the authorities, and also all sorts of supplies. Besides, the country people arm themselves to sustain the government.

In this way, those who, perhaps, from abroad and without exposing themselves to danger, labor to prevent the improvements which this unfortunate country requires, will see that if for a moment they have been able to deceive the ignorant, their efforts will be impotent, and order will be solidly reestablished.

FELIPE RIVERO.

Gen. SANTANA, at the head of two thousand men, from San Cristobal and Monte-Plata, together with the battalion of Baiten and other troops, was soon to march against the insurgents from the City of St. Domingo. Outside the district "Cibao" all is tranquil; in the "Seybo," the Government has ready a force of 2,500 or 3,000 men.

The State of Honduras continues to be torn by the contending factions, so that a complete state of anarchy prevails, and nobody notable for his fortune or intellect is safe. It is a well-ascertained fact that the Government fell before its enemies because it was unable to keep its troops from disbanding, to avoid military discipline.

Gen. MEDINA, favored by Guatemala, has organized, in union with his Minister, COLINDRES, a sort of Provisional Government, which he has not yet been able to consolidate, because all that is estimable hides itself from the murder and robbery which is rampant.

In Comayagua, the Capital, there is an infinite number of prisoners, none of whom get their liberty without money. The English Consul has been banished because he expressed indignation at such outrages, and because he spoke freely of Col. FONSECA, who recently tried to get up a *pronunciamiento* in Trujillo, but received a lesson in his failure.

In Yoro, eight of the principal inhabitants have been murdered. The faction of OLANCHO carried off 1,000 head of cattle and 200 horses. The Governor was killed and his body quartered. President MONTES has taken refuge in San Salvador. There has been a *pronunciamiento* in Souaguera. In Omoa, Gen. ALVAREZ opposes the new order of things; in Trujillo they are on the defensive, expecting an attack. Such is the account of a friend of the former Government; but, on the contrary, ANTUNEZ, one of the chief officers of the liberating division of OLANCHO, has issued a proclamation, claiming that Heaven protects their efforts, and the victorious arms of their brethren of Guatemala and Nicaragua, which have overthrown forever a disloyal Government which permitted murder, robbery, and other vile crimes. He calls upon them to support the Government of the Senator Gen. MEDINA, and then to return to their homes after their triumph over the anarchists, but let their enemies remember each man of his party is a sentinel for the present Administration.

There is a rumor that the merchant steamship *Mexico*, running between this port, Sisal and Vera Cruz, has been burnt off the coast of Campeachy.

LARA.

Anxiety for the Steamer Mexico—Affairs in Santo Domingo.

HAVANA, Monday, Sept. 21.

Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the Spanish mail steamer *Mexico*, which should have reached this port on the 14th inst. She had eighty passengers on board. The only information we have about her is, that she gave food and water to the British brig *Lola*, from Matamoras for this port, on the 13th, about forty miles east of the Gulf of Campeachy. I have been able to find no truth in the report that the passengers of the *Lola* saw on the evening of the 13th a vessel on fire, which they supposed to be this steamer, though the report may be true.

From Santo Domingo we have no news of importance.

The number of troops that have arrived here from Spain during the past week is 1,020.

The *Diario* says that Gen. BUCRTA has started from the frontier of Hayti, on his return to Santiago de los Cabelleros. He has had several skirmishes with the rebels, generally beating them; but arrived at Santiago with only a few orderlies, owing to the fatigue, heat, and losses in the encounters.

It was reported on the 11th, that Gen. BUCRTA and Col. CAPPA had joined their forces at Santiago, and given battle to the rebels, and routed them, and that the latter retired to Guaynubin.

These same rebels are accused of having entered undefended towns, and murdered defenceless me and sick soldiers. They are reported to infest the woods, which are thereby rendered unapproachable. It is reported here that orders have been given to the Spanish troops to set these woods on fire, and thus burn the rebels out. How much truth there is in the report I know not.

Gen. GANDARA has been sent to Puerta Plata to take the command of the Spanish expeditionary forces. We are not told what has become of Gen. PRIM DE RIVERA, who was also sent hence in the same command. This is the third commander they have had already.

Lack of news here has set the gossip-mongers on the *qui vive*, and their intentions are innumerable and worthless.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

How Rosecrans Must Get His Supplies.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

THE SITUATION AT CHATTANOOGA.

THE DIFFICULTIES SURROUNDING ROSECRANS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 29.

Chattanooga, in 1860, contained a population of five thousand. It is situated on the south bank of the Tennessee River, in the midst of a very mountainous region, owing to which the course of the river in the neighborhood is very sinuous.

Lookout Mountain, which is prominently mentioned just now in the dispatches from that quarter, is a range that comes up from the southwest, and abuts abruptly upon the Tennessee River at a point about two and a half miles below, or west of Chattanooga. It ends in a cliff or peak of remarkable height, called Point Lookout, about 1,800 feet above the bed of the river, which washes its northern base. The railroad from Chattanooga to Nashville, and also a common road pass around the precipitous face of this cliff, and between it and the river, on their way west.

Chattanooga is on a great bend or horse-shoe in the river—not *in* the horse-shoe, but at its front or *toe*; the bend of the river being toward the south, and Chattanooga being on the southern bank.

Mission Ridge, on and behind which ROSECRANS was intrenched at last accounts, runs nearly parallel to Lookout Mountain, leaving Chattanooga to the west about a couple of miles.

So far as we understand the situation of the two armies, ROSECRANS *is cut off from all movement this side of the river in any direction. His railroad communication with Nashville is also lost. Nothing is left him but the road behind him.* This road crosses the Tennessee on a pontoon bridge, and traversing the horseshoe made by the river, it climbs Waldron's Ridge, which, at a short distance, flanks the river there, and then descends into the valley which lies beyond and then leads away toward Kingston, on the northeast, at the junction of the Tennessee and the Clinch.

We do not know what facilities we have for cutting off ROSECRANS' retreat across the river and by the road we have indicated. It would seem to be a desperate strait for him to have to move a large army where he has no depots of supplies, and no communications. *He can now get supplies only by this road across the river; and if Wheeler's cavalry are indeed over there, he will find this resource valueless.* He cannot possibly have in Nashville the month's supplies of which the enemy's papers boast. His movements have been too rapid, and he has held Chattanooga too short a time to permit this.

To us it seems that ROSECRANS' situation is full of peril and difficulty; and this apart from those ill-considered boastings of which some of our people are not yet cured. The thing that most makes us doubt this conclusion is, that ROSECRANS seems to feel confidence in his position. Whether it is good judgment, or obstinacy, or necessity, that holds him to his post on Mission Ridge, is yet to be fully known. We will not venture to pass an opinion.

RUMORS, FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

From the Knoxville Register, Sept. 24.

Persons from the scene of conflict tell us that we have captured 80 pieces of artillery. The Federals found it impossible to get all their batteries across the Tennessee.

A train goes from Dalton to Cleveland and thence to Chattanooga, by order of Gen. BRAGG.

FORREST cut away and destroyed many of the pontoon bridges of the enemy. Our cavalry are said to have captured 600 wagons and ambulances.

In their haste to get across the river most of the prisoners taken by the enemy were released. They retained, however, all officers who had fallen into their hands. Among the captured Brig.-Gen. DAN ADAMS is mentioned.

On day before yesterday, at 12 o'clock, Gen. HOOD was alive, and spoke confidently of his recovery. He was then being borne carefully and safely to the railroad on a litter.

CHEATHAM'S division, after three desperate assaults, took fourteen guns placed on the crest of a hill almost inaccessible. In these assaults many a brave Tennesseean fell to rise no more.

Col. RICHMOND, Gen. POLK'S Aid-de-Camp, was killed by a Yankee sharpshooter just after the fight was over. He was riding between the lines of the two armies, and after he was shot and had fallen from his horse, he wrote in his memorandum-book the request that his body should be taken to his home for interment, for which service his legal representative would pay $500 in gold.

The Federals have a jolly way of throwing down their guns, and rushing to the rear of our troops, when they have enough of our musketry. While Gen. LYTTLE was not far from our line, his men suddenly rushed forward, and when he was for a moment amazed at the brilliant charge, made without orders, and, then, when he saw that their muskets had been thrown away, he sought himself to escape with his Staff. He turned his horse to fly, but it was too late; he and every man near him was killed. He was shot through the head, the ball entering just above the neck, and coming out above his nose.

Among the prisoners we have soldiers from MEADE'S army, and they tell us that SHERMAN'S corps is on the march from Huntsville, Ala.; that BURNSIDE is coming down from East Tennessee, and that GRANT is ascending the Cumberland River.

As the Yankees had every advantage of position, and we not, they charged and took batteries. *We are led to believe that our losses in killed and wounded, at least in wounded, are heavier than those of the enemy.*

Col. RICHMOND'S body came down on the freight train yesterday.

Maj. HOTCHKINS, Chief of Artillery, of Gen. CLAIBORNE'S Staff, was wounded at Murfreesboro in the right foot, and at Chickamauga in the left. In both instances the wounds are very severe. At Murfreesboro he was also shot through the leg.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

The *Sentinel* publishes the following communication:

"Bread, meat, tea, coffee, sugar and salt, wood and coal are absolute necessaries of life. The State has already exercised its legitimate authority over salt, so as to prevent its passing into the hands of the extortioner. Cannot the Legislature, now in session, exercise a like authority over each and all of the above-mentioned articles? The Confederate Government has tithed the grain, and established by law a tariff of prices for other articles of necessity for the army. England, France and other European countries, by and through the agency of their respective Governments, monopolize the article of tobacco, and cause it to be retailed by their Government agents to the people. This they do to increase their revenues. This monopoly of tobacco has had that effect. The Government of Virginia has the same right to monopolize this home-made article of luxury for the same purpose, by paying the producer for it. If the Government of Virginia has this right in relation to tobacco, it is surely her right and duty to assert, and to exercise by law, a controlling power and authority over any one or all of the above-named provisions, which are essential to the wants of her people.

Those articles should be claimed for the State, and honest prices paid for them by the State. They should be placed by State agents at convenient depots and store-houses, and sold by them to the people at honest prices. This would break up domestic rogues, speculators and extortioners, who give 'aid and comfort' to the Yankees in their efforts to starve out the South. *As well or better would it be that the Yankees should be allowed to come to the South to buy up the food, the fuel and the clothing, than to allow our native thieves and domiciled traitors to become their agents and auxiliaries.* Those who speculate to extort fraudulent prices in the necessaries of life, show themselves to be, in heart and soul, with the Yankees. Are they then entitled to remain here any longer to add to the wrongs they have already inflicted upon our people and their great and holy cause of self-government? Neutral men deny their allegiance to the sovereignty of Virginia; they thereby forfeit her protection, and should leave her territory. Union men are Lincoln men, and speculators in food and raiment, to the extent of extortion, give aid and comfort to the enemy, and forfeit their lives for the commission of overt acts of treason.

NO PARLEY WITH THE NORTH.

In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature of rebel Virginia appears the following, which is especially commended to the consideration of the Northern peace men:

"Mr. MILLER, of Lee, Scott and Wise, offered a preamble and resolution, *the reception or consideration of which was refused by a unanimous vote of the House,* that body indefinitely postponing the subject, *nem. con.*

The preamble and resolution are as follows:

Whereas, It has been represented that many of the people of the United States are in favor of terminating the war now unhappily existing between the Confederate States and the United States, and have so expressed themselves in primary meetings and Conventions, and that some of the Northern States, through their Legislatures, have been proposing and adopting measures looking to a termination of the present war; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into any action on the part of the people of the United States, whether in primary meetings, conventions, or through legislative bodies, relative to the termination of the present war, and whether such action has been taken by any part of the people of the United States as would justify the State of Virginia in adopting such measures and recommendations not inconsistent with the honor of the State or of the Confederate States, as would tend to bring about an armistice between the two nations and a fair and honorable termination of the war.

Mr. MORGAN, of Marion, moved the indefinite postponement of this preamble and resolution, *whereupon they were summarily postponed,* as above stated."

REBEL FINANCES.

THE PUBLIC LOAN.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 28.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a circular to the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Depositaries of the Treasury of the Confederate States, which will be found in our columns, brings to their attention the various methods which Congress has adopted to promote the funding of Treasury notes, and thus reducing the amount in circulation. We trust that this statement will attract the attention and engage the interest of the people also.

The interest of individuals, as well as the interest of the collective community, are so deeply involved in the success of these financial expedients of our Government, that it is to be hoped they will receive the hearty favor of every citizen, and his pecuniary support, to the full extent of his ability. If every man will invest half of his money in the bonds of the Government, the remaining half will be worth as much in the market as the whole now is. No one would lose if half the present money were burnt. How much, therefore, would be gained by holders, if half were funded?

One object in our calling attention to this topic at this time, is to suggest to the gentlemen who are not patriotically addressing the people, and arousing their enthusiasm, (and we trust the number of these gentlemen will soon be greatly increased, for they are doing a most valuable work,) that they make it very prominent subjects of their remarks. It is well to inspire the people with patriotic impulses and lofty resolves; but these will avail but little unless they are guided into practical channels. We have seen much of this substantial public spirit in the late meetings in Virginia. Citizens have shown their faith by their works. Let this disposition be encouraged and developed; for, after all, it is our reliance—faith without works being dead.

Would it not be well for the meetings which may from time to time assemble, to appoint committees, not only to gain subscriptions to an engagement to sell at low prices, but also to urge and receive investments in Confederate bonds? If every citizen in the Confederacy would invest but a little in the Confederate funds, the aggregate would place our finances on an impregnable basis. Have we not as much patriotism as the French people, who, when called on for a national loan, swiftly made the treasury overflow? Will we not do as much for life and liberty, for our homes and our all, as they did for mere fame? We believe it is only necessary to get the subject properly before the people to secure such a result.

The Government has sent out its propositions and its appeals—will not our spirited citizens, our orators and leaders, carry the appeal home to the people, and encourage them to respond? How cheering it would sound, if, in the proceedings of the public meetings it was announced that those now present subscribed so many thousands of dollars to the national loan; just as we used to publish the subscriptions at railroad meetings! Is not our country worth more than a railroad? Let us have subscriptions to the public loans—whether cotton, bonds or other: and when the proceedings of meetings come in, let them tell both how much enthusiasm and how much money were enlisted in behalf of the country. The last will measure the value of the former.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Sept. 1863.

To the Treasurer, Assistant-Treasurer and Depositaries of the Treasury of the Confederate States:

The present is deemed a fitting occasion to call the attention of the public to the measures which have been provided by Congress for reducing the amount of Treasury Notes in circulation.

1. The first and most important of these measures is the offer to the public of 250 millions of 6 per cent. 20 year bonds, with interest payable annually in cotton or coin. The cotton is to be delivered at one of our seaports, at the valuation of 6 pence sterling, or 12½ cents per pound for New-Orleans middling. At the present price of cotton at the seaports, this interest is equal to about 20 per cent. per annum, and ought to raise the value of the bonds beyond any that are on the market.

After several advertisements for bids, the price of the bonds has been adjusted at 50 per cent. premium; and they are now offered to the public at that rate. By paying $1,500 in Treasury Notes, at any Depository of the Treasury, the holder may obtain a bond for $1,000, payable in coin in twenty years, upon which the interest is to be paid annually, either in coin or with 500 pounds of cotton of the quality of New-Orleans Middling. The advantages of such an investment are obvious. Neither principal nor interest is subject to depreciation from a redundant currency. The principal is as secure as the fortunes of the Confederate States; and the interest paid during the war will, at present rates of cotton, pay 20 per cent. per annum, and after the war realize 6 per cent. in coin or in a commodity of equal value.

2. The second measure adopted by Congress is the funding of Treasury Notes issued since 5th of April, 1863, in six per cent. bonds, at any time within twelve months after the date of issue.

The holder may obtain for these notes, at the Treasury, six per cent bonds, payable in 30 years, but redeemable after five years, the interest payable semi-annually.

3. The third measure is presented by the offer of five per cent. call certificates upon the deposit in the Treasury or any Depository within six months of any of the notes issued since 5th April, 1863. These certificates are convertible, for six months, into Treasury notes of the date of those deposited, and if not reconverted within that time, they are entitled to be funded in six per cent. 30-bonds, redeemable after five years, with interest payable semi-annually.

4. After 12 months from the date of issue, all Treasury notes issued since 5th April, 1863, and also all Treasury notes bearing date between that date and the 1st December, 1862, are fundable in 4 per cent. bonds, which are convertible, at the pleasure of the holder, into 4 per cent. call certificates, entitling the holder at any time to Treasury notes of similar character with those paid in by him.

These various methods suit the convenience of different portions of the community, and should all be urged upon their attention. But I would more particularly request you to use every means in your power for inducing general cooperation in the first. If the holders of the Confederate currency will now, by a united effort, lend their aid, $250,000,000 can at once be removed from circulation. Such a result will be doubly beneficial to every purchaser. He will first obtain for Treasury notes a bond payable in coin, with the interest secured in a medium which cannot be depreciated; and he will next improve the value of the Treasury notes remaining in his possession.

I trust that, if you will at once take proper measures to present and urge these views upon public attention, there will be a prompt and effective response.

The authority heretofore given to you to sell these bonds at 50 per cent. premium is now extended until further orders. As all the bonds bear date June 1, you will sell the accrued interest to the purchase money, and accept payment in any non-interest bearing Treasury notes; one-half at least of which shall be of date subsequent to April 5, 1863.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. G. MEMMINGER, Sec. of Treasury.

FROM CHARLESTON.

From a copy of the Charleston *Mercury*, of the 18th ult., we extract some interesting items of news.

THOMAS LINING, Medical Purveyor, Charleston, requests all persons having in their possession vials, which they can spare, to send them to him at his office.

All the railroads running out of Charleston have been taken possession of by the rebel Government, and notice is given that all express accommodations and freight trains have been discontinued.

The *Mercury* also contains an appeal from Major ECHOLLS, Chief Engineer, to the owners of "labor" to send them to him to work on the "coast fortifications." He closes in the following grandiloquent style: "Have you, with the same buoyant heart that placed your State in the van of secession, endeavored to make her the vanguard to independence? Have you done your duty to those who are now baring their breasts in defence of your great gateway, whilst it has been, and is now, in your power to shield them? Will you slumber on till tragedy is enacted in your very threshold, to arouse you to a sense of that impending danger which can only be averted by strenuous efforts? or, will you await the stigma of impressment with stubborn facts in bold relief, whilst your country calls to you for aid, to wreathe her banner in peace and furl it under the cap of liberty, and render necessary a military force to awaken you to your duty to humanity and to your State?"

If the Major is as successful in his engineering efforts as he is in his addresses to the owners of labor, he is certainly to be a little dreaded.

THE REBEL LOSS AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

A Richmond correspondent of the Mobile *Register* says the facts are gradually coming to light about the battle of Gettysburgh, and gives the following statement:

"First fact: Our loss was about 25,000 men. The Yankees publish a list of seven hospitals, containing near 7,000 Confederate wounded. Two of these I know to be correctly reported, and it is fair to presume the others are also. We have some two thousand wounded in Martinsburgh and Winchester, as many more in Staunton, and hundreds are strung along the route. About 5,000 have been received at SEABROOK'S warehouse in this city. About 5,000 were killed, and 3,000 taken prisoners. By this partial summing up it will be seen that the number of 25,000 can be nearly accounted for. The number I get from a gentleman with Gen. LEE, and intimately associated with him. He takes no account of the *demoralized*, which must now enter into the estimate of losses in battle. The list of casualties displayed at the Army Intelligence office, on Main-street, shows that nearly every regiment was engaged, and that all suffered severely."

DESPONDENCY IN THE SOUTH.

From the Mobile Register.

Some people among us have become so despondent and disheartened by late untoward events that they have come to the conclusion that LINCOLN is some monster of Fate, wielding an irresistible power, and that Yankee numbers, perseverance and hatred are capable of accomplishing everything they undertake. Perhaps, the very men whose spirits, like a pendulum, have swung to the extreme side of depression, were formerly, and before late reverses, as extravagant in their dreams of Southern invincibility and Northern incapacity for war. We know some men whose opinions and feelings are swayed and changed by every battle of the war. If the Confederates win, "We told you so! we always said one Southerner was equal to five Yankees!" If the North gains an advantage, the mercury of this mental barometer at once sinks; his courage and his heart are down in his boots, and then he whines, "I was always afraid of the strength of the North—there is no limit to their numbers, no bounds to their ingenuity, their mechanical and material resources—we are fearfully overmatched, and I do not see how we are to maintain this fight."

SPEECH FROM GEN. WAUL, OF TEXAS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 23.

On Tuesday night SMITH'S band serenaded Brig.-Gen. T. N. WAUL, of Texas, at the Spotswood Hotel, at the instance of a number of the General's friends, who, perhaps, desired to obtain from him, in the shape of a speech, an expression of his views touching the surrender of Vicksburgh and the conduct of Gen. PEMBERTON, his brigade forming part of its garrison. After an air or two by the band, and repeated calls, the General appeared at his chamber window, in the second story, and without being introduced, addressed the assembled throng for about twenty minutes, reviewing first the past and present condition of the war and the country, and contending that there was really no cause for gloom when events were looked fair in the eye by the patriot who had made up his mind to win or perish.

We had won so many victories over the Yankees without having the long list broken by a single defeat, that when the reverse comes, as some reverses must in a mighty war like this, some are ready to cry *peccavi*, and prepared to submit. They thought all gone in Mississippi and Louisiana when New-Orleans fell, and more recently, when Vicksburgh followed, after one of the most brilliant, bloody and gallant defences of the war; and yet the Mississippi, LINCOLN to the contrary, does not go "unvexed to the sea." The surrender of Vicksburgh, after such a defence, was no dishonor. Its taking cost the Yankees twice as many men in killed and wounded as they took prisoners, and then the terms of our surrender were such as were never before in this war accorded our arms. We marched out with drums beating and flags flying, and stacked our arms. The Yankees, as they gazed on us, did not look like conquerors, and they were not. The speaker had the lasting honor of commanding a brigade in that siege, and he presumed he ought to know the facts. All, every man and officer, acted nobly, and to the last, defying hunger and thirst, and the elements of heaven and the elements of the enemy—the one pouring rain, and the other shot and shell upon them.

In this connection he would say a word of Gen. PEMBERTON. [Hisses.] A more gallant man was never shut up in a fort. He would say another thing. Gen. PEMBERTON was one of the last to consent to the surrender. [A voice, "How do you know that?"] He knew it from the fact that he was there, and privy to the council of war held to determine the question. [Another voice, "What did you surrender on the Fourth of July for?"] He would tell them. [Stentorian voice, "Why not on the 5th?"] We preferred the 4th, for on that day Gen. LEE fell back from the heights of Gettysburgh, and we never want to celebrate the same day with the Yankees. [Great laughter.] That's why we surrendered on that day, my friends. [Voice in the crowd, "Three cheers for PEMBERTON!" Another voice, "D—n PEMBERTON."] The speaker, finding PEMBERTON a rather warm subject, dropped him, and touched on Charleston, Tennessee, defended the trans-Mississippians from the charge of disaffection, and closed by a general peroration, eulogistic of Virginia ladies, Texas soldiers and Arkansas bushwhackers.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW.

The following card appears among the advertisements in the Richmond *Sentinel*:

RICHMOND, Sept. 28, 1863.

Capt. McPhail, (Fifth District:)

SIR: Acting on the conscientious conviction that no cause can succeed unless it is based on the solid foundation of moral and constitutional law, I have instructed my lawyer to petition Judge JOYNES for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to test the law in question. In event the Courts of Virginia declare the Conscript law unconstitutional, I think you will agree with me, that the military interest will be strengthened thereby; for the Legislature will only have to pass a law retaining there those already in the Confederate army as a part of her quota; extend the military age from 18 to 50, and draft from time to time, as circumstances may require, to increase her quota, or carry into service her militia; and this conflict of State and Confederate law entirely removed. With respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

T. E. CHAMBLISS.

THE PHANTOM.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 29.

We learn from the Wilmington *Journal* that on Wednesday last the enemy landed a party on the beach near the wreck of the steamship *Phantom*, and attempted to board, but were fired at and whipped off by a party of fifty men from the Fiftieth N. C. S. T., concealed, by orders of Lieut. WORTHAM, behind the banks. Three of the enemy were known to be killed, and one mortally wounded, who died at the camp of the Fiftieth regiment. At night three gunboats returned and shelled the wreck, and then left. Upon their leaving, our people resumed work on the ship, removing the cargo.

GEN. PEMBERTON.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 29.

Lieut.-Gen. JOHN C. PEMBERTON, C. S. A., arrived in this city yesterday and is stopping at the Spotswood Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUSSIAN FLEET IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

From the Enquirer, 29th ult.

The sudden appearance of the Russian fleet, consisting of the *Osliaba* the *Alexander Nevsky*, 51 guns, the *Peresviet*, 46 guns, to be reinforced in a few days by the *Variag* and the *Vitesse*, each 16 guns, and by the *Alinos Isoumvosd, Jahont*, each 9 guns, is not accounted for. Perhaps an alliance between Russia and the United States—between Poland's "best Government the world ever saw" and that which extends similar kind attentions to the people of the Confederate States—is about to take place. This Holy Alliance has kindred sympathies and principles—ALEXANDER II. and ABRAHAM I.

THE ENEMY IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Dispatch, 28th ult.

The enemy are reported to be advancing in force toward Morgan, North Carolina. Col. AVERY'S plantation has been destroyed and his stock driven off.

STARVATION IN ROSECRANS' ARMY.

If the starving condition of the Federals near Chattanooga be as hopeless as represented, says the Knoxville *Register*, ROSECRANS' army will be decimated by straggling and desertion. Whether our commissariat is in a perfect condition, enabling us to pursue the advantages gained, we are not advised. We have thought that ROSECRANS would be forced by his necessities to give battle again. Rumor tells us that our cavalry are between ROSECRANS and Bridgeport, whence his supplies are drawn, and where they were accumulated on his advance to Chattanooga. Bridgeport is twenty-eight miles from Chattanooga.

ROBBERIES IN RICHMOND.

From the Enquirer, 29th ult.

Robberies are becoming quite frequent in the city; indeed, hardly a night passes that some "crib" is not "tapped," and emptied of its valuables.

On Saturday night, the store of LEVI HEXTER, No. 90 Main-street, was forcibly entered, and goods to the amount of $5,000 stolen therefrom. The articles stolen consisted mostly of ladies' dress goods, calicoes, cottons, chocolate, &c. Mr. EMANUEL SEMON lost $100 worth of needles, which had been deposited at the store for sale. The burning of a bright gaslight in the store during the entire night did not seem to deter them one particle in their operations.

The jewelry store of C. C. WATERS, on Broad-street, was also entered on Saturday last, in broad daylight, during the absence of Mr. WATERS at dinner, and robbed of $15,000 or $20,000 worth of jewelry, watches, &c.

SIGNIFICANT.

OFFICE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH RAILROAD CO.,
RICHMOND, Sept. 16, 1863.

$300 REWARD.—The abovementioned reward will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who on yesterday broke the lock of the switch at Temple's Turnout, and put the switch wrong, with the evident design of throwing troop trains off the track.

E. H. GILL, General Superintendent.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.

Alabama has passed a very stringent law, says the Savannah *Republican*, for the arrest of stragglers and deserters from the army. The law makes it the duty of every citizen to lodge information with the county commandant or any civil officer of the county, who are required to arrest the deserter, and deliver him to the nearest military post, at the expense of the State. Private citizens also may make such arrests, and claim the help of bystanders. All persons harboring, secreting or feeding deserters or stragglers are declared guilty of felony, and $100,000 are appropriated to carry out the act—the purpose of which is to enlist all the civil authorities of the State, as well as the active coöperation of the people, in the arrest and return of deserters. These ideas should be carried into legal effect in all the States.

EXECUTION OF A SPY.

From the Dispatch, 28th ult.

SPENCER KELLOGG, convicted of desertion, and of being a spy, was hanged yesterday at Camp Lee, in the presence of the military and a large concourse of citizens. He was cool, calm, and collected up to the last moment, and gave the signal himself for the drop to fall. He was attended by several clergymen, who administered to him the consolations of religion. On reaching the gallows KELLOGG examined the rope to see if it was strong enough; and had a conversation with Capt. ALEXANDER and others.

A NEW-YORK DESERTER.

From the Dispatch, 28th ult.

CHARLES HALLECK, a son of the editor of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, who arrived in Augusta, Ga., some months since, as a "refugee," and obtained a situation on a newspaper there, deserted to the enemy last week.

RETURN OF WOUNDED.

The steamer *Shultz* arrived at Rocketts yesterday forenoon, with a cargo of about 150 Confederates, taken mainly at Gettysburgh. They were transferred from the Yankee steamer at City Point. The most of them were without arms or legs.

YANKEE PRISONERS.

At the Libby, on yesterday, were received fourteen Yankee prisoners, from the Rapidan. Among them was First Lieut. ELI HOLDEN, of Company C, First Vermont cavalry. Several accessions to the list were received by last evening's train.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

From the Enquirer, 29th ult.

WHEAT—Quotations continue at $5@$6 25 ℔ bushel.

FLOUR—The stock of Flour is very limited, and prices are steady. We quote country Flour at $30@$40 ℔ bbl. for superfine and extra, and $43@$45 for family.

MILL OFFAL—Bran, $1 25 ℔ bushel; shorts, $1 50; brown stuff, $2; ship stuff, $3.

TOBACCO—We quote inferior lugs at $14 to $18; good, $20 to $25; fine bright, $25 to $35; inferior leaf, $30 to $38; good, $40 to $55; fine shipping, $60 to $70; fine manufacturing, $85 to $120; fine bright wrapper, $200 to $300, with occasional sales at higher figures.

CORN is firmer. We now quote at $8 to $8 10 ℔ bushel.

CORN MEAL—City and country ground Corn Meal is selling at $8 75@$10 ℔ bushel.

ONIONS—$16 ℔ bushel.

RYE—$6 ℔ bushel.

OATS.—Sales at $5@$5 25 ℔ bushel.

HAY—Baled Hay brings $8@$8 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Oats and fodder ditto.

BACON—Hog Round, at $2 45@$2 50; choice lots bring more.

LIME—$9 ℔ bbl.

GROCERIES—We quote Brown Sugar at $2 75@$2 85. Molasses, $14 to $15 ℔ gallon. Coffee, $7 to $8 50. Rice, 24c. to 28c. Salt, 55c. to 60c. Cotton Yarns, $1 50 to $1 60 ℔ lb. Sombrero Guano, $70 ℔ ton. Ground Plaster, $40 ℔ ton. Corn Whisky, $31 to $35 ℔ gallon. Rye Whisky, $35 to $40. Apple Brandy, $28 to $35. Copperas, $1. Country Soap, 60c. to 90c. ℔ lb. Lard, $1 85. Butter, $3 to $3 50. Tallow Candles, $3 to $3 25. Wool, $4 50 to $5 50. Tea, $8 to $15.

BEESWAX—$2 50 ℔ lb.

TALLOW—$2 50 ℔ lb.

PLANK—Sales last week of Virginia pine plank at $60 ℔ thousand, board measure.

WOOD—Pine wood, $30 ℔ cord; oak wood, $35 to $38 ℔ cord on the Basin bank.

SEEDS—Clover, $10 ℔ bush.; Orchard Grass, $5; Flaxseed, $7. No Timothy—nominally quotable at $45.

FINANCIAL.

Gold is inactive, but we may still quote at $10 50 premium buying rate and $11 50 selling rate.

SILVER—Buying rate, $9 premium; selling rate, $10.

CONFEDERATE BONDS—Bonds of 100-million loan, 8 ℔ cent., 105 to 111½ and interest, according to date; 8 ℔ cent. convertibles, 112 and interest; 7 ℔ cent. bonds, 101 and interest; bonds of 15-million loan, 170 @175. Cotton loan, 150.

STATE BONDS—Virginia 6s, registered, 186 and interest; Virginia coupon bonds, 460; North Carolina 6s, old issue, 425; North Carolina 8s, 210 and interest; Tennessee 6s, 485.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Important and Interesting Statement by Col. Wilder.

Col. WILDER, whose name has appeared so prominently in connection with the operations of the cavalry attached to the Army of the Cumberland, passed through Indianapolis on Sunday last, having left Chattanooga the preceding Wednesday. The *Journal* of Monday thus sums up his statement:

"Col. WILDER'S position was such as to enable him to know not only the movements of the troops preceding the battle of Sunday, but to bring from the field the very last news that could be gathered there. In Saturday's fight, he was on the left or left center. That night the greater portions of MCCOOK'S and CRITTENDEN'S corps moved past him to strengthen THOMAS on the extreme left, leaving him on the extreme right. Between his brigade and THOMAS, in the center, instead of two corps, as represented by the *Herald* writer, there were but two divisions, SHERIDAN'S and JEFF. C. DAVIS, of these corps. Here the line was necessarily very weak, and the rebels failing in the desperate attack upon THOMAS, and in a fierce but not persistent dash upon the right, took the opportunity of some movement in the centre to strike there. They massed a column six or eight deep against our thin line and broke through it, scattering the divisions more by main strength and pressure than by their fire, into the hills and hollows of Mission Ridge behind them, where the nature of the ground made it difficult to keep them together or rally them. This was the only real reverse of the day. It embraced but two divisions, as already stated, and of these, SHERIDAN and DAVIS, who, WILDER says, did all that human daring and coolness could, rallied a considerable number, and returned to the fight. Not many were killed or captured, as the rebels were prevented from using their advantage by a deadly flanking fire thrown into them by WILDER'S seven-shooting rifles and artillery as they passed him in pursuit. He says they did not go a half mile beyond his line, and soon fell back. After this he held his ground *five hours without molestation.* How THOMAS held the left, or rather the main body of the army, is known to everybody. On both flanks the rebels were stopped and beaten back. In the centre they broke up two divisions, but with a less fatal result than might have been expected. This is the sum of the matter. On Sunday night WILDER distributed his brigade so as to protect the roads from the right to Chattanooga, and on Monday joined the main body in good order and good spirits, entirely unconscious of any defeat. THOMAS came in on Monday at his own pleasure, with more than two-thirds of the whole army, and anything but a defeat to report, as the most dispiriting accounts show. Our line was held, except at the right of the centre, till we chose to leave it, as ROSECRANS would have done before the fight, if the rebels had let him. They fought to break him up before he could get back to the impregnable position at Chattanooga, and only succeeded in breaking up two divisions. As WILDER came in he gathered up and brought with him a very large amount of stores and material, supposed by those in Chattanooga, and of course by the *Herald* writer, to have been lost. Among these were two guns, one hundred ambulances, sixty beef cattle, and a large number of ammunition wagons and caissons. Similar recoveries were doubtless made by other portions of the army, but the correspondent had hurried off to publish his description of the fight, and knew nothing of this rather important variation of the state of facts behind him. Our loss in prisoners, in both days, the Colonel says, will not exceed twenty-five hundred, including the wounded. In artillery, it will be less than Col. BARNETT supposed, as guns were recovered and brought in, of which he could know nothing when he gave his estimate to the correspondent. We captured about 2,000 prisoners, of whom WILDER brought 1,530 with him to Stevenson. The distance of the battle-field from Chattanooga has not been fully understood, and the supposition that ROSECRANS was driven back twenty or thirty miles has added a gloomy shade even to the most cheering aspect of the fight; but the distance was small, our extreme right, which was farthest away on Sunday, being less than twelve miles off, and the left, after falling back to Mission Bridge, being hardly more than half of it.

On Monday, immediately after the return from the field, WILDER was sent off up the Tennessee to guard fords and passes for BURNSIDE'S benefit, and took with him dispatches from ROSECRANS with full news of the 'situation.' These dispatches were safely delivered, as the courier taking them got back just as WILDER started home. This assures the country that BURNSIDE will not be caught unprepared. When the courier reached him as he was moving toward Chattanooga, at what point or with what strength it would probably be improper to state, but we may state that by this time he is past all danger of being intercepted by the rebels, and has force enough to make good all ROSECRANS has lost, and something over. At Stevenson WILDER heard a rumor that GRIERSON'S cavalry from the Mississippi were within ten miles, and that SHERMAN'S whole corps was within two days' march, coming up from Decatur, Ala., but the rumors were undoubtedly false, as GRIERSON was in Springfield, Ill., on Friday, and SHERMAN could not have got to the point stated, from the Big Black, in the time that has elapsed since the battle, and we know that he had not started before.

Among the incidents of the battle of Saturday, Col. WILDER described the frightful slaughter of LONGSTREET'S men at the time they were driven back by our left wing. This celebrated corps, as desperate soldiers as ever lived, attacking two divisions, VAN CLEVE'S and DAVIS', to the right, and a little in front of WILDER, separated them and pushed on through the open space yelping—the rebel shout is a yelp, instead of a civilized hurrah—and confident of victory. A portion of them had to cross a small field, behind which, in the bordering woods, WILDER lay, and through which ran a ditch five or six feet deep to carry off the water of an adjacent stream or swamp. As the rebels entered this field, in heavy masses fully exposed, the mounted infantry, with their seven-shooting rifles, kept up a continuous blast of fire upon them, while LILLY, with his Indiana Battery, hurled through them double-shotted canister from his ten-pounder rifles, at less than three hundred yards. The effect was awful. Every shot seemed to tell. The head of the column, as it was pushed on by those behind, appeared to melt away or sink into the earth, for, though continually moving, it got no nearer. It broke at last, and fell back in great disorder. It was rallied and came on again, and with desperate resolution pushed through the solid fire to the ditch. Here all who could get in took shelter. Instantly, LILLY whirled two of his guns and poured right down the whole length of the ditch his horrible double canister. Hardly a man got out of it alive. 'At this point,' said WILDER, (who has been seasoned to slaughter by being two hundred times under fire,) 'it actually seemed a pity to kill men so. They fell in heaps, and I had it in my heart to order the firing to cease to end the awful sight.' But the merciless seven-shooters and cannister would not stop, and again the boasted flower of LEE'S army was crushed into a disorderly mob, and driven off. When the firing ceased one could have walked for 200 yards down that ditch on dead rebels without touching the ground. Of course Col. WILDER doesn't claim that his brigade defeated LONGSTREET. His statement refers only to that portion of the corps which entered the field in his front. He thinks that not less than 2,000 rebels were killed and wounded in this field. It was probably the most disastrous fire of the two days' fight on either side.

On Sunday, Col. EDWARD A. KING, of our Sixty-eighth regiment, then commanding a brigade, was killed by a rebel sharpshooter concealed in a tree. The shot struck him in the forehead, killing him instantly. Col. GROSS, reported killed, was not hurt.

In a skirmish of WILDER'S brigade with FORREST, a few miles from Dalton, Ga., three days before the battle, FORREST was so badly wounded that he was unable to take his command during the battle. Gen. JOE. JOHNSTON accompanied FORREST'S brigade, and narrowly escaped being captured. That same day LEE, JOHNSTON, BRAGG, and other rebel Generals, were in Dalton in consultation."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1863.

IN LINE OF BATTLE IN FRONT OF THE ENEMY.

The two armies are now confronting each other in the immediate vicinity of the town of Chattanooga. After the two days' battle of the 19th and 20th, the line of the Federal army occupied a position eight miles from the town—the left, with Gen. THOMAS, maintaining its former front, while the right and centre had fallen back some two miles from its former position.

From the superior force of the enemy in our front, and the great extent of line which the Federals were necessarily forced to defend, after holding the enemy at bay for forty-eight hours, our lines were withdrawn within the support of the works which had been thrown up by the enemy previous to their evacuation of this place. The enemy having been so severely punished in the late conflict, were slow in following us to our present established line.

They held back as if to give us full opportunity for a successful recrossing of the Tennessee River. But Gen. ROSECRANS did not see proper to take advantage of these favorable designs of the enemy. On retiring to Chattanooga, instead of placing the Tennessee between his forces and those of the rebels, he immediately called around him his Generals, and in a few words explained to them his future intended plans.

"This place is to be held at all hazards; we here make the big fight, be the strength of the enemy what it may? Beyond this point the Army of the Cumberland will not retire while there is a foe to menace it!" Gen. ST. CLAIR MORTON, Chief of Engineers, immediately set about to put the place in a defensible condition for the warm welcome of the enemy.

OUR PRESENT POSITION.

The Nationals at present occupy the works previously constructed by the rebels to prevent the approach of the Yankees. The former strength of these works the enemy know full well.

But they have now been made more complete, enlarged and improved upon by those for whose approach they were first intended to resist.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

The enemy have been constantly moving around us since our retirement to this place. Large bodies of cavalry, infantry, and artillery are to be seen moving along the heights and through the valleys and plains beyond our present limits. They have been trying the range of their guns upon our position, but have not as yet succeeded in the accomplishment of any advantage to themselves or injury to the Nationals. Their shot and shell have all fallen harmless to the earth. They are distinctly to be seen in very strong force, in successive lines of battle, on the hill sides and in the bottoms.

The dense woods in our immediate front are also swarmed with them, but they, thus far, have shown but little disposition to advance and again try their strength and fortune with the little army of despised *menials* with which they are at present confronted.

THE NEUTRAL GROUND IN OUR FRONT.

For the purpose of a more perfect range in our immediate front, it has been our painful duty to burn all the dwellings between the Federal lines and those of the enemy. More than fifty buildings have thus been leveled to the ground, some of which were quite valuable, and the premises most beautifully ornamented with all the surroundings of comfort and pleasure.

But all is now a complete waste; everything has been leveled and destroyed. Houses, trees, shrubbery, fences and all are gone—made to give way to the result of rebellion and the curse of war. Over this now desert waste, the guns of the Federals have complete control.

OPENING UPON THE ENEMY.

On the 23d, the enemy were observed in the attempt of getting into position with their batteries.

From this the Federals opened upon them with a few of the guns of Gen. NEGLEY'S command, from their powerful and commanding "Star fort," the design and partial erection of the rebels, which work has been fully completed and improved upon by the Nationals. This introductory soon had the desired effect, the enemy withdrawing with their pieces to a more secure position. As the enemy had been observed in taking up their position in line of battle, a few shells were thrown in among them to notify them of the Yankee objection to their close proximity. From these pesky annoyances they hastily retired. Large bodies of the enemy were seen moving to our right, but feeling fully prepared for them at all points, no diversion was made from our lines to counteract the rebel movements.

On the right some picket firing occurred with the enemy's skirmishers, but no further aggressive movements were indulged in. During the day considerable enthusiasm was manifested along the rebel lines. Great cheering at the remarks of orators was indulged in. At the outpost pickets they were heard to exclaim, while harranguing the soldiers, "that the fate and success of the Southern Confederacy now depended upon the crushing of the present Army of the Cumberland." But that they have found to be a game that more than themselves can indulge in. The day of the 23d closed with nothing of particular importance transpiring along the lines. Toward evening the "Star Spangled Banner" was raised to the top of a long staff erected on the "Star Fort," in honor of its completion, and expression of thanks to the enemy for their unintended favors in the planing and labor bestowed upon this strong work. The flag now floats where the enemies of their country can have a plain and distinct view of its stars and stripes, waving over the battlements of their former possessions.

OPERATIONS OF THE NIGHT.

Some picket firing was indulged in during the night of the 23d. The enemy seemed quite desirous of advancing their lines under cover of darkness, but they found the Unionists in sufficient force and strength to successfully dispute any encroachments upon their established lines. From some hostile demonstration on our centre, a battery was opened upon the enemy, which soon made all quiet again in that quarter. Rockets were to be seen in the air during the night, with which the Federal pickets had been furnished for the conveyance of information, should the enemy make any demonstrations of advance or other movements.

Toward morning a heavy fog hung over the ground in our front, completely screening the position of the enemy from view. In anticipation of the rebels taking advantage of this circumstance to advance and post their batteries, a fire was opened upon their lines, and continued until all was known to be safe. The enemy have not replied to our batteries for the last two days. What may be their present or future intentions cannot be well conjectured.

SOME MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

During the day of the 23d, the enemy were known to be moving cavalry, infantry and wagon trains along the south side of the Tennessee, toward Knoxville. Whether they are intending another invasion of Kentucky, is more than your correspondent can correctly determine.

But it is to be presumed that our military authorities here are fully aware of all the demonstrative movements of the foe, and will make all the necessary changes consequent to the occasion. The rebels will, no doubt, make great efforts to interrupt our line of communication with the North, and thus cut off our army supplies; but in this they will be mistaken, as there is now a large supply of provisions here for future consumption, sufficient to prevent any inconvenience that might occur from the designs of the enemy.

REMOVAL OF THE WOUNDED.

Nearly all of the sick and wounded of our army have been removed from this place to Stephenson, from which point they will be taken farther North as rapidly as the facilities of the railroad will admit.

STOPPAGE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

For the last few days, orders have been received for the stoppage of all correspondence of the army. This has been done in consideration of some of the mails having fallen into the hands of the enemy.

From this misfortune I presume that letters forwarded to you have thus been captured, and have tended to the amusement of the rebels in their perusal. But of one thing I am quite certain, they will not receive much for congratulation on their part, when scanning the lines of your correspondent, nor much which will prove of advantage to any future movements that they may design. They may make much of what they may have received.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Western papers have been exceedingly indiscreet in the publication of news regarding the reinforcements forwarded to Gen. ROSECRANS. A letter to the Chicago *Journal*, dated Indianapolis, Sept. 29, has this explicit intelligence:

"The Eleventh and Twelfth army corps, Gens. HOWARD and SLOCUM, from the Rappahannock, have been passing through this city to-day, yesterday and the day previous, and are by this time well on their way toward Nashville. They are expected to reach Chattanooga by the early part of next week, at the farthest. It is stated by the soldiers that the Third army corps, from MEADE'S army, is also on its way Westward. Up to the present writing, in the neighborhood of 25,000 Eastern troops have passed through here, and "still they come." Train after train, column after column, dash through—the platforms and even the roofs of the cars crowded full. One poor fellow, who had gone unharmed through the iron hail of a dozen fierce battles, was struck by a bridge, yesterday, knocked down between the cars, and in an instant lost one arm and both legs.

Gen. HOWARD and staff, also CARL SCHURZ and staff, passed through here last night."

Aside from these Potomac troops, many other reinforcements are going forward to ROSECRANS—many more than the public dream of.

A dispatch to the same paper dated, Decatur, Illinois, Sept. 29, says: "From one just up from below, who is well posted, I am reliably informed that SHERMAN'S army corps, in GRANT'S department, has not gone to reinforce ROSECRANS."

—The St. Souis *Republican* says: "It has been supposed that a large column has reached ROSECRANS from the Army of the Tennessee. We had the report some days ago that SMITH'S division had positively arrived at Chattanooga, and still later that SHERMAN'S corps had reached the same destination. Neither of these reports is true. Some troops may have got as far as Iuka; but we believe we state a fact when we say that if any soldiers are now on the way with orders to strengthen ROSECRANS, that General will not be able to receipt for them within two or three weeks from this time."

A letter from CHARLES H. MERRILL, Fifty-first Illinois, dated Chattanooga, Sept, 23, says: "Bad as the previous fights have been, the hardest is yet to come. If we can get reinforcements in time, it may change the tide. Gen. ROSECRANS was around last night talking to the boys. He said if we could hold this position for three days, he could drive the rebels to the Gulf.

—Col. J. E. MITCHELL, Commanding Second brigade, First Division, writes: You will know how splendidly my brigade maintained the honor of Ohio men when you look at the formidable list of killed and wounded. They, single-handed, fought two large divisions of rebels from the Potomac army, LONGSTREET'S corps; fought for five hours with but little interruption; consumed all our ammunition, and held our position until the rebels had vacated theirs.

We lost one-third of our men. All the old soldiers I have conversed with, say the firing had never been so terrible in any of our Western battles.

The Question of Rank in the Navy—A Memorial to the Secretary of the Navy.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 2, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A subject of much importance to naval officers has lately come under the observation of many of their friends; and as the officers are forbidden to communicate with the Press upon such subjects, I have to beg you to accept from an earnest friend of the service what, in simple justice, should be generally known.

To this end I send to you, in company with this note, a transcript of a communication addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and signed by many Captains, Commanders and Lieutenants. The memorial bears with it its own explanation in great degree; but I hope you will allow me, nevertheless, to give you, in few words, an account of the causes which have rendered it necessary. In 1846 an order was issued from the Department giving to Surgeons, after twelve years of commission, the rank of Commanders, while Lieutenants, previously ranking above Surgeons, received similar promotion only through the slow process of seniority. Accordingly the Lieutenant, no matter what his merit, could obtain promotion, as late as 1861, only after an average service of twenty years, while the Surgeon inevitably received his after twelve years.

Pursers came next to receive the same privilege; and shortly afterward it was extended to Engineers. Meanwhile, the civil war broke out; and, the military arm of the service coming into activity, the aggrieved officers were encouraged to look upon it as an opportunity of fighting their way upward. They were the less prepared, therefore, to learn, a few months ago, that, by a new order from the Department of the Navy, Surgeons, Pursers and Engineers receive the rank of Commander in five years, and that of Captain in fifteen. In this new order there is impropriety, not only from its favoritism to non-combatants, but because of it assuming to override the earlier regulations of 1846, to which I have referred, and which, being laws enacted by Congress, ought first to be repealed by the law-making powers.

The effect of this last order, however, (which is now in full operation,) is to place the junior Paymasters of fifteen years in rank above every Captain on the list; and the influence of this odious result is, beyond doubt, exceedingly injurious to the service. To strike such a blow at the military pride of the officers at a supreme moment like the present, is so obviously unwise that I cannot doubt that the advocacy of a journal so influential as that over which you preside will be extended in the right direction. The dearest and tenderest feelings of the officers are wounded grievously, and you need not be reminded that it is not Surgeons and Paymasters who have conducted the squadrons, and carried the gunboats and steamers against the tremendous defences of the enemy. There needs no oracle to proclaim that military rewards should follow military services. Indeed, the folly, as well as the mischievous consequences of a regulation, which gives these rewards to non-combatants at the expense and to the great injury of the real combatants, is so apparent that I cannot suppose any great delay probable in applying the remedy. The memorial, however, is not yet acted upon; and may we not hope that, upon a reminder from the Press, the authorities at Washington may give the subject early consideration.

I am well acquainted with an officer holding the rank of Commander whose service has exceeded the term of thirty-two years. He is at present the senior military officer on one of the most important stations. In a very short time he will be ranked by both Surgeon and Chaplain of his own ship—the latter having entered the service sixteen years later than himself. The Fleet Surgeon, who is under his command, but who is, nevertheless, his superior officer, went into the service while the other was First Lieutenant of the very vessel in which the Fleet Surgeon first served. Much greater anomalies than this are constantly liable under the present system of assimilated rank; and it is in hope of aiding in their correction that I have to request you to publish this communication, together with the inclosed copy of the memorial.

* *

The Memorial.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

The undersigned, officers of the line in the navy of the United States, have received with the most painful feelings, the intensity of which is not easily expressed in words, the "Extract from Regulations of the Navy," dated March 13, 1863, classifying and defining anew the relative rank between the Line and the Staff officers of the navy.

These regulations appear to be prospective, inasmuch as they conflict with a legalized order of the Department as to relative rank, which is, so far as the undersigned are informed, as yet unrepealed, and their effect will be to unsettle and to alter the relative positions which already exist, to the detriment of the Line officers to a still more injurious degree.

These regulations direct Surgeons, Paymasters and Chief Engineers, after five years' service as such, to rank with Commanders, and, after fifteen years, with Captains.

This new assignment of rank promotes Staff officers over those of the Line in a manner which not only makes a Line officer, hitherto the senior of a Staff officer, become his junior, but, disregarding even the consideration of length of service, makes the Staff officer of five years take rank with, if not above, Commanders who have been thirty years in the navy, and the Staff officer of fifteen years with, if not above, Captains of nearly forty years' standing.

This speedy promotion of Staff officers is arbitrary, and does not depend upon merit or upon distinguished conduct before the enemy.

It does not appear to be necessary to pursue this statement or to extend this comparison any further, to show that such a scale of promotion as this, which ignores not only length of service, but also its nature on the part of the Line officer, which makes him temporarily the senior of Staff officers upon their entry into the service and then, in a brief time, reduces him below them, must inevitably be fatal to that feeling of military pride which, at all times and in all services, has been considered as the sustaining principle of military organizations, and which is, in effect, the vital element of military bodies.

The undersigned are at a loss to understand why, at a time when they are engaged against the enemy, this deathblow has been aimed at them in so [illegible] a [illegible]. They are utterly unable to comprehend why, in the midst of this awful strife, upon the issue of which the future of their country depends, and of the conduct of which they are the leaders afloat, their followers, and their followers in a civil capacity, should be thus unduly advanced in a military rank over their heads. They cannot conceive why, at such or at any time, they should be thus compelled to undergo a degradation in rank so ruinous to their sense of self-respect, so fatal to their professional usefulness and standing, and so far beyond the power of a Court martial to inflict upon them for the commission of positive crime.

They desire most respectfully but most earnestly to request the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, as the guardian of their rights, to consider what is due to them and to the interests of the service: this interest, they believe, will be jeopardized by the contemplated apportionment of rank, and they desire not only that it may be annulled, but that means may be taken to procure the repeal by Congress of the acts now existing upon this subject.

They suggest, as fair by all parties, and as conducive to the welfare of the navy, that such a basis as the following may be adopted: Surgeons, Paymasters and Chief Engineers, to rank with, but not above Lieutenants, by date of commission, and to rise with, but not over them.

Exceptional cases among Staff officers to be promoted, on occurrence, as is provided in the case of Line officers.

The undersigned close this statement by the expression of their conviction, that if this loss of rank is to be enforced upon them, if they are to be made to endure the humiliation of being thus subordinated, by a military anomaly, to the civil branch of the service, which is neither intrusted with the high responsibilities of command, nor even called upon to direct the firing of a gun upon an enemy; if they are to yield the precedence to non-combatants everywhere but in action, the Navy of the United States, which has in this as in former wars, maintained itself at least upon a footing with the navies of Europe, which has borne the national flag with honor upon every sea, which has never failed the country at its utmost need, and the fame, the memories and the associations of which are dearer to them than life itself, will lose thereby that *esprit du corps* which made it a distinguished service.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Encouraging reports continue to reach us from Gen ROSECRANS. A dispatch from the Army of the Cumberland, dated yesterday, states that the present and future prospect of success for the army is not only brightening, but really good, and that if BRAGG attacks, he will most likely be defeated. Every day's delay adds to the strength of our position, and increases the efficiency of our troops, who are now abundantly supplied with provisions and ammunition, and are full of confidence. Additional information makes it no longer a matter of surprise that the shattered battalions of the enemy do not again offer battle. Their losses were far more severe than was at first believed, and the success of the brave Gen. THOMAS on the left was much greater than has been published. He routed LONGSTREET's corps and would have pursued and destroyed it had it not been for the partial demoralization of our own right wing. Our losses are stated by the latest official estimate to have been in killed 1,800, wounded 9,500, and prisoners 2,500. Many of our wounded have recently been recovered under flag of truce.

From New-Orleans we have received dates to the 26th ult.—four days later. There had been a brush between our gunboats and the rebel fort at Grant's Pass, near the entrance of Mobile Bay, in which the fort was believed to have been materially damaged, as well as a rebel iron-clad that for a brief time participated in the engagement. The *Era* publishes a startling story to the effect that JEFF. DAVIS had been plotting for the destruction of all our steamboats on the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, by incendiaries. It is asserted that the burning of the steamer *Ruth* was the first fruits of this scheme.

By an arrival at Fortress Monroe from Charleston Bar we learn that the batteries in process of construction by Gen. GILLMORE were progressing rapidly, in spite of the constant and annoying fire from the rebel batteries, to which our working parties are subjected. A shot or two are occasionally fired at Fort Sumter, but no determined effort has been made to eject the enemy from the ruins. At the proper time the rebels will be required to leave. A single monitor serves to keep Fort Moultrie perfectly quiet.

A citizen of Cleveland, East Tennessee, who had excellent opportunities for knowing what he states, says the rebels brought about 84,000 troops into the late battle of Chickamauga. BRAGG's force of 25,000 was reinforced by 10,000 under BUCKNER, 10,000 under BRECKENRIDGE, 21,000 under LONGSTREET, 3,000 under JOHNSTON and 15,000 Georgia troops.

Gen. GRANT, on the 22d ult., issued an important order, regulating the cotton trade in his Department south of Helena. Actual residents, well disposed to the Government, may bring into any military post on the river, cotton or other Southern products of which they are the *bona fide* owners, and ship it above or below, for sale on their own account. The concluding section of the order, absolutely *drives all cotton speculators out of the Department south of Helena.*

Gen. BLUNT and Staff arrived at Fort Scott Wednesday, Sept. 23. He will be there until the 12th of next month, to finish up the recruiting business and make final settlement of the claims of the Kansas brigade.

The latest news from Little Rock, which is to Sept. 24, represented all quiet in that vicinity. The Railroad at Duvall's Bluff was in good running order and large quantities of supplies had been shipped to Little Rock.

Gen. PRICE is reported to have been raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Confederate army.

The President has issued a proclamation, inviting his fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for his mercies and goodness, so abundantly vouchsafed to the nation during the current year.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has returned to England from the Continent. His numerous admirers will be glad to know that he is so far on his homeward way.

Major-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN returned to his command at Vicksburgh Sept. 14, and had an enthusiastic reception.

A terrible casualty occurred yesterday at Nashville. Three hundred rebel prisoners, confined in an unfinished building, known as the Maxwell House, simultaneously made a rush from the fifth story to the breakfast room, on the second floor. The stairs being constructed as a temporary make-shift, were unable to bear the weight of the men, and a large number fell through the gangway. Two were killed outright, two more have since died, and ninety-six others were injured—some very seriously.

Major SIDNEY COOLIDGE, of Boston, reported to have been killed at Chattanooga, is a prisoner, supposed to be wounded. He was second in command of the regulars under Brig.-Gen. JOHN. H. KING.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Union* reports that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was badly wounded in the battle of Chickamauga.

Gen. SCHENCK, commanding at Baltimore, having obtained a leave of absence, the command has been temporarily assigned to Brig.-Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER.

A propeller called the *Swamp Angel*, after Gen. GILLMORE's famous gun, has been launched at Mystic, Conn.

Flour and Wheat were depressed and cheaper on Saturday. Corn and Oats were quite brisk, at firmer prices. Pork was active and buoyant. Lard attracted less attention. Cotton, Sugars, Teas, Rio Coffee, Rice and Whisky were in good request, the latter article closing decidedly higher. A lively business was transacted in Hay, Tallow, Tobacco and Fire Crackers. Wool was very freely purchased, at advancing rates. Limited Freight engagements were effected. There were 585 vessels of all classes in port.

Justice for New-York—The Pending State Election.

In ordinary times such an election as New-York is about to make would excite no particular interest. But these are not ordinary times. We are in the midst of a mighty civil war, and are threatened with foreign war. It is not a question of men. The election will be one of the "signs of the times," an omen of the future. The Administration and its enemies both make this election a trial of great national questions, and its consequences bear an important relation to our national well-being.

Gov. SEYMOUR has placed New-York in a false position toward the General Government. He has made the Empire State seem less than half loyal. We all know how SEYMOUR's election was brought about. Thousands of honest men of all former parties, true, loyal and patriotic, cast their votes with "Copperheads" for one who seemed to represent the general discontent and irritation at the apparent want of results from our gigantic military operations and expenses. If none but Copperheads had voted for him he would have remained a private citizen. His election caused exultation among all our country's enemies. In Richmond, in London and in Mackerelville, it was proclaimed as a defeat of "the war party," a triumph of "the peace men." The rebel papers in the Southern States disclaimed all affiliations with their Northern adherents, and called them "scum and rabble," and "hyenas," but they exulted in their success, and claimed it as a great victory to their cause. There was a good reason for this rejoicing. A man had been elected as Governor who held relations to men of outspoken disloyalty, which made his support of any "vigorous war measure" a matter of some difficulty, not to say inconsistency. The "Peace Men" were his partisans, and had supported him with a violence that did little credit to their names. They claimed him as the head of this faction, and demanded of him "a vigorous prosecution of peace."

We have seen some of the disastrous fruits of this triumph of malcontents and factionists. They felt strong enough to defy the Government. They openly denounced it as an intolerable tyranny, pledged themselves to resist it, and finally a body of them had the madness to plunge into general pillage and murder. For nearly one week we saw robbery, murder, and every fiendish outrage perpetrated at noonday in our streets by gangs of traitors who trampled upon the national standard like a worthless rag—everyone of whom had voted for SEYMOUR, and who all looked to him for impunity, if not for active leadership. The Governor went among them and saw their hands red with the blood of our citizens, and their faces blackened with incendiary fires, and he called them "*his* friends."

It was in vain last fall that we proclaimed that the election of SEYMOUR would strengthen the rebels. Honest men, who had determined to vote for him, fired at the imputation of disloyalty, and pointed to the campaign banner: "A more vigorous prosecution of the war." We struggled against a general depression and discouragement of public feeling. Our arms made no progress; our finances were becoming unhealthy; the rebels seemed to gain power; everything went wrong; there must be fault somewhere, and the opposition party carried the State, and placed SEYMOUR over us as our Chief Magistrate.

For nearly one year he has filled that office, and New-York has seemed but a half-hearted State. We have exhibited the extraordinary spectacle of having placed in the national armies more than 200,000 of our choicest men, every one of whom volunteered, of giving our treasure free as water, and yet to the world wearing the mask of disloyalty, and requiring 80,000 troops to enforce the laws of the United States, which Gov. SEYMOUR refused to carry out.

Our State has been put in a false position, and foully wronged by being suspected. Her Chief Magistrate, as the organ through which she spoke, has belied her opinions and convictions and intentions, and made her seem to utter sentiments which she scorns and loathes. He has lost no opportunity of boasting of what the State had done, even while protesting against nearly all war measures as encroachments upon his powers and prerogatives as Governor of a sovereign State.

For nearly a year the proud and loyal spirit of our people has writhed under the disgrace of seeming to be treacherous and semi-disloyal. We have had nearly a year of this misconstruction—this false position—and now it is for the people to right themselves before the world. SEYMOUR has made his ticket, and he has also made his plea to the public indictments against him. His speech before the Convention was his defence. He summed up his cause, and submitted it to us for our verdict. What shall that verdict be?

But it is not a question of men, or of the mere personal qualities and fitness of these men for certain offices. Great consequences loom up behind these men. We do not claim that these candidates are consciously false to the cause of the country, or that they wish for the success of the rebels. But we do claim that they represent the *Opposition party.* They represent the cause which all disloyal men sustain. There is not a slave-trader—there is not a rotten-hearted merchant who grows rich by smuggling his goods through the blockade; there is no Southern spy, no negro-hunter, no secret or open enemy of our country and its Government within the length and breadth of the State, who will not work and vote for these candidates. It is the Opposition party, and it will have the support of all of our enemies.

It matters little whether our enemies use the bullet or the ballot—whether the blow be struck upon a battlefield in Virginia, or at an election in New-York. Whatever weakens one side strengthens the other. No man can serve God and the Devil or stand neutral. We are either for or against the Government, and the whole continent is not large enough to contain one foot of neutral ground.

We have now an opportunity to redeem New-York from misconstruction. If defeated at this election, it will be hard to persuade the country that SEYMOUR is not the representative man of his State. It will be hard to show that the National Government has not more enemies than friends in the Empire State.

Our danger at the coming election is in the fact that, like the former one, it will be involved in false issues, and mystified with false pretences. We have the plausible SEYMOUR, and not the outspoken VALLANDIGHAM, for an adversary. New-York is as loyal as Ohio, but we shall struggle under the disadvantage of contending with a crafty and dexterous enemy, who steals our flag and livery, and shouts our battle-cry, "The Union and the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws." Let the people beware of the enemies of the Government, and remember their acts for the past year.

Flanking of South Carolina—The Progress of the War.

Prior to the secession of South Carolina, and also after the State had seceded, its citizens boasted among themselves that *their* State was safe from invasion. The "Abolitionists" would have a long way to travel before they got there, and, whether they attempted it from the east or the north, they would find the task equally hopeless. When Fort Sumter was surrendered, it was thought that, as it was the first, so it would be the last battle in South Carolina, during the war for secession. When Virginia had passed her ordinance of secession—almost, in fact, before she had passed it—South Carolina hastened to send a regiment of troops to the Old Dominion, mainly that the war might be opened upon Virginia soil, and kept there, far away from her territory, if it were to be fought in the South at all; and it must be confessed that in this selfish purpose South Carolina has thus far pretty well succeeded. She has been horribly insulted and harassed, it is true, for two years, by the operations on her Southern coast; but she has taken comfort in the thought that the nature of her soil and defences made it unlikely that the Yankees would ever penetrate any further than the coast.

Among the many results, however, flowing from the capture of Chattanooga by the army of Gen. ROSECRANS is that it opens South Carolina to our forces from the West—that is, the State is open to us on the dispersion of BRAGG's army. Gov. BONHAM, of South Carolina, has just been struck with this idea, and has sent in a message to the State Legislature in which he refers to the subject. He calls upon the Legislature to enact a law compelling every able-bodied citizen between *sixteen and sixty*, not now in the service, to enter some military organization, and he justifies this measure by saying:

> "The immediate danger to be apprehended arises from raiding parties of the enemy, who may dash suddenly into the State from Tennessee, through upper Georgia, or the passes of the mountains of North and South Carolina. Should the enemy in large force attempt invasion from these sections, the Confederate Government will, no doubt, afford adequate protection. But to repel raids and protect our firesides the State herself should make preparations."

This is a quarter from which South Carolina never looked for danger until lately. For anyone to have suggested it to them two years ago would have secured for the audacious fool an incarceration in the mad-house, for they would not have wasted hemp in hanging such an ass as a traitor. "What! do you mean to say that those wretched Yankees—cowardly as negroes, and mean as gypsies—will ever dare to set hostile foot on the soil of the chivalric South—will ever cross over even to Kentucky? Why, the negro overseers would drive them back across the Ohio with their whips; and even if they mustered tens of thousands, or scores or hundreds of thousands of fighters, they would be scattered or slaughtered like sheep, for the whole South in battle array would meet them, and would not leave one of them alive to tell the tale of their taking off." But the North did meet and fight the Southern rebels in Kentucky—fought them on the Kentucky River, on the Green River and on the Cumberland—expelled them from the State, then drove them from one point to another in Tennessee, and expelled them from *that* State, and finally, planting our forces in Georgia, within a hundred miles of the State of South Carolina, one of our armies, of limited numbers, did there actually meet and fight the bulk of the military power of the South; and the result was that, though for the first time, injuriously repulsed in that section, our forces, after the battle had closed, were still planted on the south bank of the Tennessee River, and actually menaced South Carolina, which, in many respects, is the most difficult State to approach in the South.

If Gov. BONHAM and his South Carolinians will notice and recall these facts, they will find abundant food for reflection, and they will see in what a desperate fix the South must be when we have marched our armies across their soil—defeating their forces as we marched—until now we are all but ready to enter South Carolina by the back door.

The Progress of the Japanese War.

The proportions of the Japanese war are expanding. The Daimios seem determined to push matters to extremities. Instead of directing hostilities solely against the English, the Daimios have proscribed all outside barbarians, not excepting even the Dutch, who for over two centuries had been privileged to sojourn in and trade with Japan. Nor have these aristocrats been content with ordering all foreigners out of their country; they have been so rash as to assail all, and they have forced them all to espouse the cause of the British. Hence, it is no longer with one European nation that Japan is at war, but with all the Christian Powers which have at any time made treaties with her. The recklessness of the Daimios has driven the English, French, Hollanders, etc., into a confederacy for Japan's humiliation, and though she may prove a more troublesome foe than China or India, yet with such odds against her, the ultimate result cannot be doubtful.

But be the fate of this singular people in the future what it may, they have recently achieved a success, according to intelligence *via* San Francisco, which more than compensates them for late reverses, and which will assuredly tend to confirm them in their determination to persist in the conflict. It seems that the British fleet has been repulsed from Kayosima, whither it had gone, on the 30th of August, to compel Prince SATSUMA to surrender the murderers of RICHARDSON. The place is strongly fortified, and as the British vessels entered the harbor, our old acquaintances, "*masked batteries*," opened on them, and disabled the greater number before they could get out of range.

The issue of this first important event of the war should teach foreigners not to hold their Japanese enemies in too great contempt. They are brave enough, are much better acquainted with European arms and tactics than is commonly supposed, and will not be readily reduced to submission. Even the Governments of the assailing States are becoming sensible that such is the case, and that their forces out there are quite inadequate to the enterprise in hand. This conviction has led the English and Dutch to decide on sending additional aid to their officers in that quarter, the former being about to dispatch two regiments of infantry thither, and the latter four vessels of war. Not even these reinforcements, however, will enable Admiral KUPER and his colleagues to overcome the obstinacy and valor of the Japanese; and Dutch, French and British will discover, ere long, that going to war with nations to compel them to abide by obnoxious treaties, and to extend hospitality to unwelcome guests, doesn't pay.

The "Radical" Nuisance.

The friends of the Administration in this City who unfortunately gave countenance to the "Missouri delegation" of so-called "radicals," who laid their story before the public last Friday night, should make haste to wash their hands of the association. And the "loyal people of Missouri," if they have any cause of grievance at Washington, should send persons to represent them who have at least equal courage with more discretion, equal earnestness with a deeper attachment to the Constitution, and an intelligent devotion to the Union. We confess to amazement at the position they placed themselves in on Friday night.

Coming fresh from Washington, where they laid their request before the President for the removal of Gen. SCOFIELD, assuring the President of their fidelity to him and of their determination to support his Administration however he may meet their petition, they no sooner reach the forum in our midst than they break out in bitter and unsparing invective against the President and his leading advisers. They confess they "don't know whether he will grant their prayer or not," but defiantly proclaim (by Mr. KREKEL) that he will be "*compelled to* pretty soon." Without allowing him the time he asked to consider their complaints, they assume that he will reject them, and pass a formal resolution in public meeting declaring "that we deeply and earnestly deplore the indorsement by President LINCOLN of a policy so utterly *opposed* to the spirit of his own proclamations and of *distinct acts of Congress*, and his refusal to assent to the *just demands of the loyal Radical party of Missouri*."

It seems that the nation might begin to doubt the justice of the "demands" of the "loyal Radical party of Missouri," seeing that they are pressed in this indecently hasty and abusive manner. Who are these self-appointed trustees of the President, that they should "demand" of him this summary submission to their views, under pain of being "pretty soon compelled to."

Hon. Mr. C. P. JOHNSON, who was put forth as apparently the "big gun" of the delegation, displayed his sense of constitutional obligations by the following flight of fancy, in his speech: "Suppose, for instance, that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM should be elected President of the United States, [derisive laughter,] did they suppose the speaker would be a constitutional Union man then? Did they suppose he would respect the edicts of such a man. No." That is precisely what the secession leaders said of Mr. LINCOLN in 1860, and it is for trying to set aside and disregard "an election of President of the United States," that they became rebels and are receiving chastisement for their crime. How did this Mr. JOHNSON get himself appointed to represent anything so stirring as a radical? Another word would more fitly characterize him.

Mr. or Col. MOSS, or MORSE, was more sensible than JOHNSON, and quite as arrogant as KREKEL. He stated that the "radicals" had certain measures to carry, and would carry them, and "cared not what Presidents or politicians might say." And further, that "they of Missouri did not want men who, a few years since talked of irrepressible conflict, and now talked of compromise; *they did not intend to have such men in office in future.*" That is cool. Perhaps "they of Missouri" will tell us how they intend to regulate the nation so as to assign all the offices only to men of their selection.

This Missouri nuisance is getting to be National, and should be abated. The "delegation" that has been exhibiting itself in Washington and in New-York, have been demanding the National sympathies. But judging them by their shallow, absurd and disloyal sentiments in this City, the public will conclude that they have obtained friendship through false pretences. They abuse the patience of loyal audiences by prejudging and abusing the President who still has their application in his hands. They prove themselves utterly unworthy of his consideration, and degrade the cause they profess to champion.

The *Evening Post* has demurred to the censure we have hitherto passed upon these "radicals," and undertakes to pronounce "atrocious" the suggestion that the President might feel justified in disregarding their demands upon him. The *Post* seems to hold it the duty of the President to do their behests whatever he may think of their indiscretions, their manifest jacobinism, or their folly.

But herein the *Post* clearly begs the question in behalf of these most unreasonable men. The charges against the President's friends and appointees in Missouri rest mainly on the accusations of this radical delegation, whom we must consider the best exponents of the class of citizens they claim to represent. But if these representative men are found to be revolutionary, disloyal, absurd, unjust, bitter, disparaging and proscriptive, even denouncing the President himself in advance, because of an act he has not committed, but which they think he may possibly commit, it is the most natural thing in the world—and indeed the almost inevitable deduction—that the men's minds are distorted by prejudice and passion, and their statements against those they call their enemies wholly unreliable. This delegation came East to compel the President on their words and by the weight of their moral power to do certain things. This being the case, they cannot escape the unfavorable criticism that their reckless and unreasonable conduct has provoked.

What is the Militia?

Sophistry, in lieu of argument, has been exhausted upon every phase of a question that lies in the compass of a few words. It is upon the decision as to what constitutes the militia of the States that all action in reference to the conscription law must turn. Let it be admitted at starting, for the purpose of giving the adversaries of the law something on which to hang an argument, that if our national troops, raised within their respective States, can be shown as the militia of those States, then, to a certain degree, their relations to the State executives will vary.

In considering what constitutes properly the militia, we go directly to the laws of the several States for the definition. We will therefore take New-York. Under the old law, in this State, every able-bodied man over a certain age was claimed, and called upon to muster, and identify himself, and to perform certain duties. Officers were appointed by the State, and the institution had some shape that looked like organization. When this law was repealed and one substituted by which men were no longer enrolled, mustered or identified, unless a member of a uniformed regiment, the militia merged into the crowd, and though many of the old officers still held their commissions by courtesy, no new appointments were made, and the militia of the olden time was only known by a small percentage who came to the tax office once a year to pay a commutation fee of seventy-five cents, which went to the support of the real and recognized militia—that which was uniformed and equipped.

The opponents of the Conscription law claim that it is unconstitutional because no power is given Congress to touch the militia. The Constitution gives to Congress power "to raise and support armies." We take up the question simply on this issue, and contend that the National Government, coming into this State, either asking volunteers or enforcing a conscription, does not interfere with the militia as an organization, and if it should take individual members of it, they are taken as citizens and not as a military organization. The National Government never claimed the power to come into this State and take out from its borders the regular militia without its consent or the consent of the Executive. When the alarm has been sounded, heretofore this patriotic body have gone forth of their own volition, and in that light it was always looked upon by the Government at Washington. But with the mass of the people, neither enrolled nor organized by the State, the case is entirely different. These, when volunteering into the Federal armies, are in no wise different from the men composing the regular army. They enlist for a stated period, are uniformed and equipped by the Federal Government, and are mustered directly into the United States service. All expense attendant upon their equipment and maintenance, is borne by the United States, and the man at once loses identity with the State, only inasmuch as his local and personal memories may prompt him to retain it. There can be no claim made by the State Executive for men in the service of the United States, unless they have been regularly enrolled as State militia, and sent forth as such; the mere calling for volunteers by the State and mustering them into the State service before they are mustered into the United States service, as was done at the beginning of the war, will not constitute such a claim. This being the case, the State has no jurisdiction over them only as citizens during such time as they remain within her borders, and has no right to the appointment of their officers.

It is claimed that the Constitution, when speaking of the army, means always the *regular* army, in distinction from the militia. Granted. But what is the regular army? The Constitution makes no distinguishment between the regular army and the volunteer. The old army, by which is meant the regular army, is but an army of volunteers, the only difference being in the length of the time of enlistment. It is this volunteer force that was meant when it was said "to raise and support armies."

The militia is exclusively a State institution, and as such is recognized by the Constitution, and the power conferred upon Congress "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions." Now the opponents of the law claim that all interference on the part of Congress or the President with the militia until it is armed and equipped and called into the National service, is illegal, because the instrument reads that the President shall be Commander-in-Chief "of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States." Even by this very reading the Executive of a State has about as much right to interfere with the regular, or old army, because some of the men were recruited in his State, as he has to interfere with what he chooses to call his militia, after they have once passed under the command of the President of the United States. Has the State Government power simply to enrol men, and by so enrolling call them militia? The idea is preposterous, and would at once, if carried out, make the National Government dependent on the Governors of the States for every man of the National forces. The Conscription law makes no call upon the militia as a body, even though we contend that Congress has power to call upon them "to execute the laws of the Union and to suppress insurrection." It simply declares that

> "All able-bodied male citizens of the United States, * * * between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the National forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President for that purpose;"

and proceeds to make use of such portion as may be necessary for the wants of the nation.

We believe that, heretofore, the right of the United States to send its recruiting officers into whatever State it pleases and recruit men, has never been questioned. We cannot see that the matter is in the slightest degree altered whether they recruit one thousand men or a million. The recruiting of the past two years has been done on the identical principle of the previous time, with the single exception that, for the purpose of dispatch, the States were called on to assist, and were repaid by the United States for their disbursement. In one or two cases militia regiments volunteered, though but few of their original members went with them, but the State militia remained intact, as it will after the successful accomplishment of the present law. To claim a man as a member of the State militia simply because an enrolling officer has entered his name upon his book, or because he is a citizen of the State, is too absurd to need argument.

STEAMBOAT BURNING IN THE WEST.—The frequent incendiarism of steamboats in the West affords strong ground for the belief that an organized conspiracy exists for the destruction of that class of property. But whether the incendiaries are specially in the interest of the rebels, or are setting fire to boats with merely the vague hope of robbing in the confusion that always attends such burnings, is not yet clearly established. We think the latter more likely to be true than the former. But the guilt is as great in one case as the other, and should equally meet with the most condign and summary punishment.

The destruction of boats has already been considerable. First, the *Ruth* was burned a few miles below Cairo. She had on board over two millions of dollars of notes, ("greenbacks,") destined for GRANT's army. There were for a time grave suspicions of foul play on the part of those who had this money in charge. But developments made through means of the diving-bell are said to acquit the parties suspected; for reams of notes, scorched but not entirely consumed, are reported to have been taken from the sunken wreck, thus proving that they were not stolen, and the boat burned to hide the theft.

Next after the loss of the *Ruth*, came the burning of four large steamers lying at the St. Louis wharf. Some of these were comparatively new and very valuable. Then followed the little steamer *Hope*, engaged in the Memphis and St. Louis trade. She was hardly worth the hazard run by the knave that fired her. Then quickly came the burning of the *Champion*, a splendid boat, worth $80,000, at Memphis, and the attempt to burn the *Choteau*, at Columbus, Ky. The latter was partially saved by sinking her, and thus extinguishing the fire. Her hull is since raised and most of her cargo saved. The last we hear is the attempt to fire the *Platte Valley*, lying at St. Louis wharf.

In all, eight steamboats have perished quite recently on the Mississippi River, all assailed by the same black agency—incendiarism. We learn by telegraph that some evidences of a conspiracy to carry on this nefarious business have been discovered in St. Louis, and that a number of suspected persons have been arrested. It is to be hoped that, if the testimony is clear enough to convict, the most speedy and terrible punishment known to law will be inflicted on the offenders. Their crimes are such as to entitle them to no clemency whatever.

Whether actually in rebel service or not, these steamboat burners could hardly serve the rebellion more effectually than they are doing. By destroying transportation so fearfully, they balance the loss of Vicksburgh, which did nothing more effectual to bar navigation. And the mode of attack—in the hush and darkness of night—is far more fatal and far less dangerous than the manning of batteries on the banks to fire on passing boats. Guns may carry wide, and the steamers often escape, while rebel artillerists pay the forfeit of their temerity in the prompt chastisement of gunboats. But the stealthy villain who applies the midnight match runs little risk of missing his aim, and possesses a thousand chances of escaping detection in the fright and confusion of the conflagration. No punishment is too severe for such felons.

The Russian Admiral to be Received at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The *Transcript* states that the Russian Admiral has accepted the invitation to visit Boston with his fleet. The time will be fixed in a letter to Mayor LINCOLN.

THE GERMAN.

The German Governments—The German Character—The German in America—His Aims, Prospects and Sentiments, and His Influence in the United States.

Allow me to bring to your memory the following facts of similarity and dissimilarity of political confederation between the United States of America and the Confederate States of Germany. The so-called Germanic Confederation includes about forty States, counting four free cities, all under the control of a Germanic Diet or Congress, the Emperor of Austria being its President, and meeting at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Each State has its own King or Grand Duke, who reigns over it in almost absolute monarchy, with all the paraphernalia of the throne and sceptre, supported by taxing the common people, who have no influence in making the laws. Even in the democratic free cities, no one can vote until he has a certain fixed amount of property. These German States vary in size and population from 18,912 to only 53 square miles in area, with population from about 12,000,000 down to 6,000. Many of these States, in extent and revenue, are inferior to the estate of even a second-class English nobleman. Yet the petty Prince by which it is ruled maintains all the forms of empty pomp and state of Imperial Sovereigns. They have Ministers, an exchequer, a public debt, an army, all in miniature, each petty Prince thinking only of promoting his own separate interests. The nobles retain much of the old feudal habits, and the masses of the Germans are rigidly excluded from Court or titled intercourse, and are taxed to support the Royal Court, and when the State is a very little one, with a diminutive population, it is particularly oppressive to the poor. A liberally educated German relates, that in cherry season, a certain weight of cherries only was allowed him every morning for his breakfast before going to school; at the same time, the garden vegetables and dried sausages, &c., &c., were packed off to go to support Court pomp, as they had no money to pay the tax bill. All must work for that. Their States consist of, as it were, little military monarchies, aiming to suppress popular influences and limiting certain liberties of the Press, &c. In some of the States, the peasants are in a condition approaching personal bondage.

Another oppression the Germans suffer is in their commerce; they have little for no sea coast, and the internal trade is embarrassed by the number of States or Kingdoms through which produce must pass to market upon their rivers, each State, as it passes along through it, collecting a tax or toll from the trader; thus a trader that navigates the whole length of the Rhine River pays toll to 27 different Kingdoms or States, on the Weser River 23, and on the Elbe River 32, though they have latterly formed a league to somewhat relieve this duty in parcels, by paying it all at one place. The rivers are very difficult of navigation, obstructed by rapids and cataracts. Although canals would be a great improvement, the disunited States prevent their general practicability.

The Germans, as a body, are the most laborious, industrious people in the world, mentally and physically, and they are patient, faithful, honest, frugal, amiable, benevolent and forbearing. Great attention is paid to common education, as well as to scientific and classical education. Attendance at school, which is free to all, is compulsory in some of the States. Scarcely one German in a thousand can be found who cannot read, or one in fifty who cannot write, and the most of the poor are well read and have attended free lectures upon the sciences and general literature. Germany is the most learned and reading country on the globe. In literature and the sciences, it is particularly distinguished. It is said to be a nation of thought. The art of printing with type being invented there about 1440, indicates their desire for knowledge. Its book trade equals that of all the rest of the world—it reckons ten thousand authors, and annually averages about four thousand new works of a learned character. They have no metropolis or mart of sale and must sell at fairs. Their libraries are more extensive than anywhere else in the world, as well as their cabinets in the various branches of natural history. They also have extensive botanical gardens, observatories and the richest cabinets of medals in Europe. They are, too, an agricultural people. Were Germany a Republican Union, it would be able to supply the whole of Europe's necessities. As it is said to be a nation of thought and education, they have all the elements to appreciate, form and perpetuate a republican Government. In vain they have tried to effect that object, in consequence of divisions and contentions among the State petty prince rulers. So they comprehend that "united we stand, divided we fall."

The Germans are a warlike people, more thoroughly so than any other nation in Europe. The individual character of the German is decidedly military. They are generated, conceived and trained in military habits—a quality derived from their feudal ancestors and from their country having been the theatre of all the great wars which have been waged in Europe. The common sounds in the cities of Germany are the clanging of military bands, the ringing of iron boot-heels and the measured tread of stately soldiers. Their military character is said to rank highest of any in Europe or the world, and they excel in everything that relates to military equipments. They never have, in the known annals of their history, been conquered as a nation or lost their German nationality, but they conquered Briton with their Saxon tribes, and reigned over France and Italy under CHARLEMAGNE, who was from a German tribe called Franks.

A complete toleration is granted there to all denominations of faith; it was there that the Protestant reformation by LUTHER and CALVIN began. Such a people cannot be fooled by priest or politician. That is the reason they are not so much flattered or courted as the Irish, but rather avoided and kept in the background, and insulted by our unprincipled politicians, who fear their intelligence, but flatter ignorant foreigners.

The Germans ardently and intelligently desire and crave to preserve this Union entire, and fully appreciate the blessings of freedom and equality enjoyed here, where labor does not degrade one to white Slavery. They mourn over the condition of this Union. They found here what they sought for in vain in Europe—*freedom*. They deplore with their whole heart even the idea of its loss; they will fight for the *whole Union*—not one star to be left out. *They know that division once admitted is freedom's death!* But with their education and skill in military matters, they feel a sort of silent contempt for not a few of our Federal officers, many of them taken from their civil business offices for no higher motive than pecuniary speculation, and for the first time dressed in uniform, dependent on the illustrated book in their hands upon military tactics to enable them to drill their men, often knowing more than their teacher. To their martial discipline and connoisseur eye, such officers make a ludicrous appearance, and although they are glad to see every one do their best for the country, yet they do not relish serving under them. They have not that confidence in their strategy or judgment which is desirable to nerve soldiers to courageous warfare; and they lack confidence, too, in the loyalty of the National officers.

Not knowing who is true to the Union and who is not, they do know that National pay does not always insure, or National uniform always cover a loyal heart, and do not feel sure whether they shall be led and betrayed designedly to indiscriminate slaughter or imprisonment to favor secesh, or to a sincere struggle to save the Union. Could the Germans be led by officers of their own nation, I am of the opinion that thousands of them would even volunteer to serve during the war for the Union and *universal freedom to all*. Thousands of Germans at one time, I believe, proposed to come over here from Germany as volunteers. Had they been treated with even decent courtesy, which costs nothing, it would have secured to us the loyal aspirations of thousands of noble, gratified and disinterested hearts and martial friends, ever ready, without threats or compulsion, to help us battle for the cause of Republican Union. But I believe they feel that they have been neglected and unappreciated, as you may have noticed in the reports of their expressions at their meeting, called the past season, to condole with each other and to take some measures to render a tribute of respect to themselves, at least. They attribute these errors partly to our ignorance and inability to appreciate them; but it is none the less lamentable, as the country is to be saved or lost, and it requires the services of every one. I think an appeal to them to rally to arms, offering to let them be led by officers in whom they have confidence, would cause thousands to respond, and thus secure to the Government a great part of the men wanted, and one of them would be worth two or three of some such as are now being picked up.

And more, the Germans do not become insolent upon being complimented; they are too sensible and well educated for that. Although they were the instruments of the early protection of Missouri to the Union, they are never heard to boast of it, nor of any useful thing they do; nor do they pay people to puff them; on the contrary, when ovations are offered them, with good sense they are refused with such an answer as, We are not fighting for gas, but for all that elevates mankind above brutes, viz: legal life of intellect, tongue, ears, eyes, feeling, emotion, sentiment, limb, trunk, even the body entire, which is the temple of the infinite Godhead. It had all its legal capacities shackled through the dark ages; but glorious Liberty, celestial guest, heavenly illuminator, once seen and enjoyed, is the prize we aim to protect and eternally secure, to which we are pressing forward; and to loiter by the way for syren's songs would be to entail upon us and our children a fatal slavery, thus shown to be surely merited by us, and for which a *demoralized heart* only fitted us, thus voluntarily choosing rather a *fiend's* place than that of an *angel of mercy*, light, liberty and love, for which *all* in the image of God are formed. And we believe the wealthier Germans, if need be, will help and relieve the poor German families in the absence of the male members to war, and thus encourage *them* to duty, and also thus aid the country, in doing which they protect their own homes and personal liberty. No foreign Power is asked to preserve to us our liberty; we can defend what we have acquired and have freely bestowed upon all the brotherhood of mankind; but it would look reasonable for each now to guard and defend his own gift; it would be a little *too much* for us to fight for and gain, and give, and then stand sole watchmen to secure the recipient's perpetual enjoyment of that gift.

As to personal neglects and wrongs, they are but the entwined badge of all good people, and truly complimentary, for which one should say "Thank ye." We have dealt in generalities and believe we have been correct. Particulars and details we have no room to touch.

A DESCENDANT OF THE PILGRIMS
Who landed at Plymouth, Mass., 1620.

Wanted—Good Servants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

G. M.'s letter "comes home to the business and bosoms" of a great many citizens, but in this, as in too many cases, it is easier to state the evil than to find a remedy for it. The great difficulties are, in families where several servants are kept, to get a *sober* cook, who knows anything about cooking; in families where but one servant is kept—what the English call a maid-of-all-work—to find that one. This latter important class of servants (important because of their number,) is, in other countries, chiefly supplied by natives. Here is our trouble. We have no native supply. G. M. hits the nail on the head. "Why will not poor American girls throw away their false pride, and earn honest livings for themselves by going out to service in respectable families?" Alas! but they won't. It is just so with men. How seldom you see a native American employed as a private coachman or groom, though we are the *horsiest* nation in the world, except the English. He will rather drive a car, or stage, or omnibus, doing harder work for less wages, (even "stealings included,") and *being in reality the servant of any loafer who has six cents to pay for a ride*; but his pride is flattered by the idea that he is serving the public, and not an individual. When an American does accept a place, he or she only looks upon it as a very temporary step to something better. It is the same in higher grades of society. How bad our hotels were twenty years ago compared with those on the continent of Europe! And why? Because the European landlord took pride in being a landlord as his father was before him and his son would be after him; but the American tavern-keeper was only waiting to be a Judge, or member of Congress or something of that kind. Now the state of things is improved, because it has appeared what an important personage a hotel-keeper may be. If we could similarly persuade our poor countrymen and countrywomen what an important personage the cook or head groom or lady's-maid is in a large household, they might condescend to fill these situations, but I have very little expectation that American women will ever generally become maids-of-all-work.

The cause of the difficulty about cooks is that the Irish, from whom our supply is chiefly drawn, are not *natural cooks*. Neither for that matter are the English or the white Americans. It is as hard to find good cooks in England as here. I once passed a winter at Cheltenham, a very flourishing watering-place town, and it was literally *impossible* to get a decent cook in the place at any wages. And it is a curious and melancholy fact that the principal vice of Irish cooks, (aside from their ignorance of their business,) namely, drunkenness, is also a prevalent vice of English cooks.

To these ordinary difficulties the war has added an extraordinary one by rendering men more scarce, which indirectly affects the supply of female servants, as many families, especially in the country, have been obliged to replace their male house-servants by a female one.

In blaming the shortcomings of servants, we must not forget that there may be faults on the other side. MRS. CHAS. SEDGWICK pertinently observes that "we cannot expect all the cardinal virtues for nine dollars a month." Of course it is very easy to spoil servants, but there are two kinds of spoiling, and one is as bad as the other. Last year, in the course of a cook hunt, I called at a first-class house in a fashionable avenue. While waiting for Mrs. Cook to show herself, I entered into conversation with another servant, and ascertained that it was the practice of the family at the close of each Winter season to dismiss the whole domestic force, and go into cheap Summer lodgings. How could that family have or expect to have good servants?

I believe that after the first year which is requisite to learn something about housekeeping, it is very possible to keep the majority of servants, cooks excepted, four or five years. *Probatum est.*

Housekeeping abroad is not always or altogether "rosy." In England it is sufficiently troublesome for all but very great people. *Vide Punch's Flunkeiana.* On the Continent it is easier to find good servants, especially cooks, because the continental Europeans are cooking animals; but, like most good articles, they have to be well paid for. How would "G. M." like to give a cook seventeen dollars a month, plus five dollars for a scullion, and in addition have her "convey the wise it call" to the amount of twenty or thirty dollars a month more?

I think your correspondent a little too hard upon the intelligence offices. The keeper of such an office does not *make* good servants or *any* servants; he has nothing to do with the production of the article, and can only supply it as it exists. When a lady writes to him, often in *immediate* want of a servant, he can only do one of two things, send the most promising of the lot on his hands, or reply frankly that he has nothing likely to suit. Should he frequently make the latter reply, the lady would probably think herself ill-used and defrauded of her annual subscription. The employer who comes in person is shown all the servants on hand of the class she wishes. Many are doubtless unsuitable, perhaps all, but I do not see how it is the office-keeper's business to make a preliminary sifting of them, unless in very gross cases. The real reason why good servants are seldom found at an intelligence office is that they rarely go there, being generally able to place themselves with less trouble and expense.

The colored people are not sufficiently numerous to supply the demand for servants, and besides, colored servants are a lottery. They are usually very good or very bad. In my limited experience of them (limited on that account) I have always fallen on the latter class. It has been told me, on what I deem good authority, that the better sort of colored servants have a species of private intelligence-office among themselves, and that they circulate among a limited number of families without (so to speak) ever coming before the public.

Negroes have always this one point in their favor, that they are, like French, Germans and Italians, and unlike English and Irish, *natural* cooks. Their talent only requires a little development. I have often thought on this matter during the last fifteen years, and have more than once been on the point of suggesting to Mr. GEO. T. DOWNING, or some other person of importance among the colored population, the great desirableness of forming a colored servants' institute, particularly a culinary institute. It would take a very few years to make the "American citizens of African descent" and their wives universally recognized as the French of the New World in a culinary point of view. There are strong physical objections to employing negro women in chamberwork. If it were generally understood that their business was in the kitchen, and that of the Hibernian up stairs, it might do something to mitigate the conflict and animosity (in the feminine gender at least) of the two races. Still, as has been remarked, the colored population is not sufficiently numerous to supply us with cooks, and then the question naturally comes up, why should not the Irish found a similar institute for their poorer countrywomen, or "girls," as they delight to call them? Still further—for maids-of-all-work and indeed for several classes of servants, the choice of our householders is practically limited to Irish and Germans. German women are honest, very industrious, but not generally very intelligent, and often imperfectly acquainted with the language. Why should not our German fellow-citizens establish a German Servants' Institute?

Just after the riots much was said in your paper and elsewhere about the necessity of elevating and improving the condition of the poorer classes in our City. Few steps could be taken so well calculated to attain this end, and at the same time benefit the whole community, as the establishment of three such institutes. The Children's Aid Society may do a good work in sending destitute boys to the West, but is it altogether true economy to send away girls when there is such a demand for good female servants? Would it not be better if they could be retained here and educated for that purpose?

The subject is one which really deserves the most serious consideration, and "G. M." deserves the thanks of the public for calling attention to it. I do not see myself what possible objection could be made to the formation of Servants' Institutes, and the means cannot surely be wanting in our City.

CARL BENSON.

A Plan to Defend Harbors and to Capture the Fleets that may Attempt to Enter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is believed that the following plan will not only defend harbors against the largest hostile fleets of iron-clads, but also capture all, or nearly all, of the vessels which may attempt to force an entrance.

The plan consists in attaching any number of chains or wire cables to iron supports standing on iron platforms on the bottom, and reaching to a uniform height near the surface of the water, clear across the channel. The whole structure will thus raise together and fall together, lying flat on the bottom when not in use.

The supports are to be six inches thick, thirty feet long, and from twenty to thirty feet high, according to the depth of the water. They should be made of three thicknesses of two inch iron plates, bolted together horizontal and vertical, with the joints broken, to give them the greatest possible strength. These supports are to stand on platforms made of iron in the same manner as the supports, the same length, and from five to twenty feet wide, according to the bottom, whether hard or soft. The supports are to be attached to the platforms by rings, chains, or strong hinges of any kind, so that the platforms will remain flat on the bottom, whether the supports are up or down. The supports are then to have holes cut in them, about a foot from the edges, large enough to admit the largest chain or wire cable; the number to be ten on the top edge, and five on each of the ends.

The supports thus formed and attached to the platforms are then to be placed in the channel from two to three hundred feet apart, according to the depth of the water, the supports extending up and down the stream. The number will generally be from five to eight in ordinary channels. Then firmly secure one end of all the chains or wire cables to a windlass, placed in the bank beneath the surface of the water, and raising the supports upright with a floating derrick, with the aid of a diving-bell pass the chains through the holes, and after drawing them tight with a strong windlass in the opposite bank, make them fast to the supports by a lock-ring on each side, or in any other manner to be secure. The top chains should also be linked together with bars, so that a pressure upon one will be a pressure upon all.

This structure thus formed of chains or wire cables at the top and sides, with supports at intervals will, on the whole, be somewhat similar to a chain cable or wire suspension-bridge, square in form, and which by means of powerful windlasses or a stationary engine at one end, and a smaller windlass at the other, may be raised or lowered at pleasure, lying flat on the bottom when not in use. With the power at each end the supports may be raised or lowered a few feet, so as to keep the chains at the same distance from the surface of the water at any stage of the tide. The windlasses or engine, and also the ends of the cables, are to be protected by bomb-proofs, and the whole is to be placed opposite the forts defending the harbor.

This wire suspension-bridge in the channel may be raised or lowered at will, and presents no obstruction to navigation or to the tide. It is of immense strength and cannot be broken by the most powerful fleet, all coming against it at once. It cannot be raised so as to be cut by any power afloat. No vessel can run on to it so as to sink it in the mud if the bottom should be soft, nor can any shape be given to the prow of a vessel by which it can be raised up and cut. It cannot be injured by shot or any kind of explosive, and will yield sufficient to ease the concussion which may come against it.

Not only may this structure be used to prevent a fleet from entering a harbor, but if it makes the attempt the whole or a greater part will be captured. To do this, place two sets of these chain defenses across the channel, about eight hundred feet apart, opposite the forts. As the fleet approaches raise the upper set to its upright position, and as the fleet is passing over the lower set raise it up firmly under the bottom of the vessels, which will check their speed considerably, and render the concussion on the upper set much lighter, and when all have passed over raise the lower set upright also, which will prevent the fleet backing off to give it a second blow, and also *lock* them in, where they may be destroyed by the plunging fire of the forts, or blown up by drawing torpedoes under them, thus destroying or capturing the entire fleet. This is a new and dangerous feature, the knowledge of which would doubtless prevent a single vessel or even a squadron from making the attempt, and the City so defended would be secure from attack by any fleet however powerful.

A. WATSON.

Iron Pavements and Steam Carriages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Sept. 27 Mr. C. A. BRISTED asks six questions: First, what would it cost to remove all the pavements and sidewalks and replace them with iron?

I cannot estimate the aggregate cost. But the cost per square yard I can state nearly. The cost of removal of carriage pavements would be that of cartage; for there is none that would not be relaid within the time required for the change. The Broadway pavement is now under ordinance to be taken up, and only waits for funds; and the Belgian pavements in thoroughfares are unfit for use in a year, though they are used longer to the damage of carriages and horses. The cost of iron is all that should be considered. If admitted free of duty, iron plates from the blast-furnace can be landed for $1 35 per square yard, weighing 253 lbs. per yard—which is the weight that stood well in Glasgow. Ships will pay for the use of them as ballast. The value of stone blocks in London after ten years' use is $1 92 per square yard. This is about the cost of Belgian paving in this City. The blocks are not dressed, but roughly broken and are not fit for thoroughfares. The present blocks may be used in inferior private streets as the cobble pavements are worn out.

The durability of iron is estimated at over fifty years in Broadway. That trash in Cortlandt-street is not iron paving, but dirt and iron, and not a criterion. In Glasgow one side of a bridge that bore the incoming loads, was paved with iron and the other side with stone. In seven years the stone had to be relaid and the iron was not perceptibly deteriorated. In London the best pavement costs $3 12 per yard, and eight cents per year for repairs and six cents for cleaning, and has to be relaid in ten years—the old stone then being worth $1 92. The cost of relaying I do not know; leaving that out, we have, at 6 per cent. interest, 33 cents as the yearly cost of a square yard of good stone pavement. But knowing that iron costs equally for laying and two per cent. for repairs and renewals, we have 22 cents as the annual cost of iron per yard—two-thirds of the cost of stone.

The cost of sidewalk plates, which may be thinner than carriage-way plates, may be $1 per yard; the new stone blocks cost $9 per yard, when well dressed; when rough they may cost less to the owners; but the wear of shoes upon them is excessive, not to mention the discomfort to the feet.

I expect the change to begin when expedient, and be carried on as fast as expedient; the thoroughfares, as they require new paving and sidewalks, to be first changed; and the streets that have no through travel to remain as long as their owners choose, with the stone blocks and slabs taken from thoroughfares. The cost will thus be less than the cost of renewals of the present walks.

Second—Can a cheap engine be made for a cart or carriage, without being high-pressure, or too noisy?

Third—Admitting that it is *ordinarily* noiseless, will it *always* be noiseless? The dummies on the Hudson River Railway are high-pressure, and always exhaust noiselessly, because they exhaust into their tanks. I do not know but their safety-valves may make some noise; but the English steam-carriages were free from this noise. The steam cars at Jersey City are not dummies, but common high-pressure engines, that exhaust by puffs into the chimney; yet they make less noise than horses' feet. GARRY's engines exhausted into a chamber, from which the chimney-jet flowed like air from a smith's bellows. I adopt this: only on steep hills is there any noise; and this may be muffled by making the chimney a non-conductor of sound.

Fourth and Sixth.—"Is not a *great deal* of extra power required to ascend an incline like Murray Hill, and would not this interfere with economy?" and, "can a steam carriage stop and start, and increase its speed from 4 to 10, 12 or 14 miles per hour for a hundred yards, and then be stopped in a length? for this is what a city driver is constantly obliged to do." A carriage must have large cylinders to start quickly enough for city work, and with such cylinders it can ascend steep hills, and run short distances at increasing speed. Locomotives start up grades with 120 pounds pressure, and reach the summits with 80 pounds—the heat accumulated on the level being expended on the grade, so as to equalize the speed, and avoid wear and tear. This practice is proper in cities, and cheaply attainable by steamers, but not by horses. We may keep a constant speed of six miles per hour on all grades in the city. The economy is lessened, but not so much as with horses; for an increase in the number of horses is more costly than an excess in the size of such small engines as we use. At 10 miles per hour a steamer can stop in 23 feet; at 14 miles in 40 feet; and in starting from rest can attain the rate of 10 miles per hour in about 22 feet, and the rate of 6 miles in about 8 feet; to do this the cylinders must be nearly large enough to slip the drivers when two thirds of the weight is on them. I think horses cannot stop and start in less than double these distances without danger of slipping. It must, however, be admitted that with long-lap valves, which save fuel, English locomotives sometimes require help to start, and steam carriages are in the same difficulty; but it may be mitigated by long links, or wholly avoided by some complexity, or we may shorten the lap.

Fifth—"Does it not require a skillful engineer to direct a steam carriage safely? and how long would it take to make drivers skillful engineers?" On a railway we want a workman who can repair a breakage or derangement, and get away from the next train; on a common road we only want a good driver. GURNEY thought the best men for drivers were those accustomed to the roads by driving horses. In a month, as assistant and charge-taker, a man could learn to be a safe driver at ordinary speed.

Once more: "How to rig up an economical machine to make two old boots revolve respectively on stone and iron." I can't tell, without some thinking, how to *revolve* them; but if you connect two strips of board to a reciprocating part of a machine, viz., the boots to the strips, weigh them equally, and put under one a piece of sidewalk stone, and under the other a piece of smooth iron, you will have a good way of testing the wear by sliding them backward and forward.

Mr. BRISTED prefaces his questions by comments on my former article; on which I have only room to say: 1. We can agree that our respective interests should have no effect on the discussion, which should be settled by facts and arguments. 2. He objects that horses cannot run on smooth iron; I believe they can; but if not, then the iron may be cast with indentations, on Mr. S. D. T. TILLMAN's plan; only let us try a horse with proper training, on smooth iron, before we reject such an obvious means of cleanliness. 3. It is for my pecuniary interest that pavements remain rough and uneven; if they be smooth and even, so that easy springs are not needed, my improvements will not be needed. 4. I quoted MORIN (misprinted *Marin*) to show the friction of leather on iron, and did not mean that he said a careless walker might not slip; but I inferred that there was friction enough for safety. 5. I said that *when stone and iron are icy* (coated with ice) one is as slippery as the other. 6. I doubt the exactness of his observations on Italian pavements. He says those of Florence, Rome and Naples are similar to the eye; as I recollect, those in Rome are made of blocks about four inches square, and those in Florence and Naples are of blocks over three feet square—some 4 by 6 feet. Unless they have been changed since '46 and '47 his comments cannot be received without allowance for haste. He represents the falling of horses in Rome and Naples as extremely frequent—I saw but little of it in Rome, and in Naples not much, except where the stones were out of their proper level, or on the hills. 7. My reasons for saying that horses directly or indirectly cause all the dirt are, they *directly* make eleven-twelfths of it, and the twelfth, made by wheels, could not be made on iron, which would have been used long ago were it not for the presumed need of foothold; and were there no dirt from the traffic, other dirt would not be thrown into the streets.

T. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

HISTORY OF A WESTERN IRON-CLAD.

The Gunboat St. Louis.

It having been stated at the Russian Banquet, on Monday night, that the Western iron-clad *St. Louis* was the first to fight a naval engagement, we give the following complete record of the career of said vessel, and some of her compeers, which may be relied on as correct:

The iron-clad gunboat *St. Louis* was built by Mr. EADS, at Carondelet, a few miles below St. Louis, in the Fall of 1861. She was the first iron-clad ever built in America, and the first one to encounter a hostile naval force, we believe, anywhere in the world. She was the first armored vessel that ever received the fire of an enemy's battery on this continent.

The *St. Louis* was one of eight iron-clad gunboats, all completed in three or four months by Mr. EADS, and delivered to Admiral FOOTE before Christmas of 1861. The whole fleet mounted 107 guns all of heavy calibre. Seven of the vessels were alike in every particular, and were 175 feet long and 51½ feet wide, drawing six feet of water. The eighth vessel was the *Benton*, mounting 16 guns and was 187 feet long by 75 wide. The *St. Louis* was launched on the 12th of October, 1861, with engines and boilers on board, just 42 days after her keel was laid.

She was commissioned on the 14th of December, 1861, and a few days after attacked HOLLINS' fleet, consisting of *Lady Polk*, the *Livingston* and *Ponchartrain*, in Lucas' Bend, a few miles below Cairo.

The *Polk* was disabled and the entire fleet quickly sought shelter under the batteries of Columbus. They were pursued by the *St. Louis* until she received the fire of the fort, when she withdrew. This was nearly three months before the memorable engagement of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*.

The *St. Louis* made several reconnoissances of that fort (Columbus), and afterward, on the 6th of February, in company with the *Cincinnati*, *Carondelet* and the *Essex*, attacked and reduced Fort Henry on the Tennessee. A few days later, as the flagship, in company with the *Carondelet*, *Pittsburgh* and *Louisville*, she led the attack upon Donelson. Here, at less than 400 yards from the fort, she received 59 shots, one of which severely wounded the gallant FOOTE, Flag-Officer of the squadron.

At Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Hale's Point, Helena, Memphis, on the Yazoo, at Vicksburgh, in the Coldwater and the Tallehatchie, Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas Post, and many other places, the heavy blows of this good ship were dealt with fearful effect upon the rebels. We do not believe any vessel of the navy contributed so much as she to inspire that holy horror of gunboats which is felt by the traitors of the South. We know of no one vessel that has done so much hard work as the *St. Louis*. Her Commander, Lieut. JOHNSON, was promoted for his gallant conduct in spiking certain guns in battery at Island No. 10.

When the Mississippi flotilla was transferred by the War Department to the Navy, the name of the *St. Louis*, which had become historic, was changed to that of *Baron De Kalb*, there being another vessel at the time in the navy of the same name.

The *St. Louis* or *De Kalb* was finally destroyed by a torpedo at the capture of Yazoo City a few weeks ago.

Mail Carriers.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Sept. 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read your remarks in this morning's issue, on our postal arrangements in this City. I would ask you to still further use your influence in getting our letter-carriers *put in uniform*, as they are in cities of any importance in Europe. The Postmaster of Philadelphia, whose district now includes the consolidated city, is about to uniform his mail-carriers, and the Metropolis should not be behind her provincial neighbor. There is not a time I see one of our carriers taking letters from a lamp-post that I do not suspect his authority and regard him as a thief, from the nondescript style of his attire and the absence of any distinctive uniform. They should all be provided with neat satchels, appended to a cross belt, instead of exposing letters to the rain, or carrying them in their pockethandkerchiefs.

ROWLAND HILL.

The National Bank of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The first quarterly report of the National Bank of Philadelphia was published to-day. The Bank has been eminently successful, and does a large business already.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

French China
DINNER SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TEA SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TOILET SETS, richly decorated or plain.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Broadway Blockaded—Police in force called out to clear the way to WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, of No. 216 Broadway. The great rush for his Fall style of Dress and Soft Hats, is without a precedent in City trade.
N. B.—Military Goods also in great variety.

The Oriental Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 Fourth-av., near Cooper Union, should be visited by everybody. Elegant apartments for ladies. Open to both gentlemen and ladies, from 7 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., daily.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL—MCCERREN.—In Goshen, Orange County N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 1, by A. J. Burt, Esq., Maj. J. H. CALDWELL and JEANNIE MODESTA MCCERREN, both of New-York.

DIED.

CUTHELL.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 3, JOHN CUTHELL, aged 46 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Oct. 5, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 10th-av., near 152d-st. The 12 o'clock train Hudson River Railroad stops.

CRANNA.—On Friday, Oct. 2, ALEXANDER CRANNA, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island.

CRAWFORD.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 West 43d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 6, at 1 o'clock.

HARBISON.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, Mr. SAMUEL HARBISON, Jr., aged 84 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Samuel H., No. 177 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

HOPKINS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, SARAH ANN, beloved wife of JOSEPH HOPKINS, Esq., in the 34th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. The members of Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, of the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend.

KEELER.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 3, ELIZABETH C., wife of David B. Keeler, and eldest daughter of the late Henry P. Havens, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 133 East 15th-st., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SMYTH.—On Friday, Oct. 2, JOHN CHARLES SMYTH, son of Frederick and Anna A. Smyth, aged 1 year, 8 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 164 West 47th-st., on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

SMALL.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, of consumption, ANNIE SMALL.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WHITEHOUSE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 1, MARY A., beloved wife of Lewis L. Whitehouse, and daughter of the late John M. Flint, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 100 Elliott-place.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 517.—Oct. 3, 1863.
65, 56, 42, 17, 45, 28, 7, 38, 49, 33, 58, 46.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 518.—Oct. 3, 1863.
42, 5, 34, 3, 37, 21, 16, 73, 26, 18, 40, 2, 38, 63.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Red, White and Black, engraved, with initials, 75c. per pair, will be sent free on receipt of the price by mail. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, manufacturer of Ivory goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. P. S.—A liberal discount to the trade.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the effects of young people sleeping with old people, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

PIQUE—A FINE ENGLISH NOVEL, WILL BE published WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, in one thick 12mo volume, cloth; price $1 50.
Booksellers will send their orders to
OLIVER S. FELT, New-York,
Or
LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—Libraries, Pamphlets, Magazines, &c., bought for cash; 300,000 books on Science, History, Biography, &c.; 100,000 Pieces of Music at less than quarter price.
LEGGAT BROS.,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Union Central Committee, the Twelfth Ward Union Association will hold a special meeting at Headquarters, Washington Hall, 3d-av., near 125th-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union Convention, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1863. Polls open from 7 till 9 o'clock.

WM. DUNNING, President.
JOHN H. PORTER, Secretary.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—A meeting of the above Committee will be held at their Headquarters, No. 639 Broadway, on MONDAY evening, Oct. 5, 1863, at 7½ o'clock.

IRA O. MILLER, Chairman.
WASHINGTON MULLIN, Secretary.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. MATHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Atlantic-st., near Powers, Brooklyn.—Rev. EDWARD J. KOONS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the morning, the Lord's Supper will be administered. Subject in the evening: *The Church at Corinth*, being the second of the course on the Churches of the New Testament. All are cordially invited.

FIFTY-SECOND-ST. AND THIRD-AV. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Services as usual at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A discourse is expected in the morning from Rev. ROSWELL D. SMITH, Presbyterian; Evening discourse by Rev. Mr. HAMMOND, Congregational. Rev. ERASTUS SEYMOUR, from Wisconsin, will be ready to commence his labors in this locality in a few weeks.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening: *The Life of Noah*, which will be the commencing of a series of Sunday evening lectures on the prominent characters named in the Bible. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, is preaching a series of Sabbath Morning Sermons on *The Heavenly Voyage*. Seamen, their families and friends are invited to attend. Third discourse SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., also preaching at 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL RESUME his pastoral duties on SUNDAY MORNING next, at the Stone Church in West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., and will continue to preach every Sunday morning in said church, until the completion of the church edifice now being erected in 40th-st., which will be about the middle of November.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation, EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Subjects, morning—*Trance Speaking*; Afternoon, *Christianity, Orthodoxy and Spiritualism*; Evening—*The Resurrection*. Circle on Wednesday evening, at 7½, at same place. Collections taken up.

THIRTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.—There will be preaching in this Church, on SUNDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. MCALLISTER, of the Willett-st. Church, and at 7½ by Rev. Dr. J. W. LINDSAY, of the 18th-st. Church. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

INSTITUTE OF REWARD.—IN BEHALF OF orphans and half-orphans of patriotic soldiers, a statement of the system of labors and results attained by the Institute of Reward, will be made by the Corresponding Secretary, DAVID P. HOLTON, M. D., in the 24th-st. Church, No. 116, between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 4. All are invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth st. The usual "Children's Service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. No sermon; short addresses and hymns by the school children of the Institution. Our "Children's Reading-room will be opened on Thursday evening.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE"—*Noah, the Preacher*, will be the subject of the second of the above-named series, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1863, at 7½ o'clock—Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, preaching in the morning at 10½. Sabbath school and Bible class at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av. Rev. THEODORE BROWN, of Plainfield, N. J., will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, in this Church. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and he will also lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, in the Lecture-room.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6¾ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. SAM'L HANSON COX, D. D., will preach in the 55th-st. Church, near Lexington-av., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at usual hours. Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach next Sabbath. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Model Prayer-meeting*. And at 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

A THIRD DISCOURSE ON THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD, will be preached by Prof. MATTISON, in his Church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, At 10½ A. M. Topic, *What is the Resurrection?* At 7 P. M., sermon by Rev. Dr. BROWN, Editor of the *American Baptist*.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. In the Evening the subject of the claims of the colored race and our salvation as connected therewith. Services at 7½.

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.—The believers in the speedy coming of Christ, who formerly met in the Hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., will meet again at the same place, for public worship, on SUNDAY, the 4th inst. All are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

AT THE FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATHIAS (Memorial of Rev. Dr. Turner.) Northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st. Rev. Dr. BROWN, Rector of St. George's, Newburgh, will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. A. PADDOCK, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will worship in the Hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. CHAS. C. TIFFANY, of Derby, Conn. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—REV. C. C. GOSS. Services at the Tabernacle, No. 720 Broadway: sermon at 11; Children's meeting at 3; "Christian Alliance" Meeting at 7½. The Pastor will preside, and gentlemen of various denominations will speak. Singing by the Juvenile Choir.

S. S. SNOW, AUTHOR OF THE NEW book, "The Voice of Elias; or, Prophecy Restored," will preach on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, where the book can be obtained, after the service. Seats free.

THE RIOT.—BY REQUEST, REV. DR. THOMPSON will repeat, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, his sermon on the wickedness of the City, as revealed by the recent riot. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and EVENING, at 7½. Preaching at 3 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH IN 53D-st., near Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Subject in the evening—*The Great Want Supplied*. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT"—West 22d-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Oct. 3. Morning service and sermon in French by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL RESUME evening services in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist) corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place. Rev. CHARLES L. [illegible], Rector of St. John's Church, Richfield Springs, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, NO. 68 EAST BROADWAY—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at [illegible] A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—CORNER Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-School at 2½ P. M.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's-park, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the Evening—*Great Cities, Great Centres.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST. NEAR 5TH-av.; services on SUNDAY, at 7¾, 10½, 3 and 7½; the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free. Sunday will be the 11th anniversary of the founding of this church.

REV. S. B. BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the 50th st. Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av., corner of East 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH—NEAR EAST Broadway. Rev. J. HALSTED CARROLL, of New-Haven, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. ROBERT M. HATFIELD WILL preach in the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, on SUNDAY MORNING. Sermon by the Pastor at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*All men are Liars.* Ps.: cxvi., 11.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 4TH-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching in the Morning by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL PREACH at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY next, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. GEORGE JENKINS, D. D., WILL preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—IN 17TH-ST., (between 1st and 2d avs.)—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CROOKS in the Morning at 10½ o'clock; in the Evening at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 3, 1863.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81.Co. C.106⅜	100 Harlem R......b10.144
200 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	400 do..........143
Notes Oct.&Ap...105⅜	400 Reading R..........121¾
10,000 do..........106	700 do..........121⅝
500 do. Feb.&Aug.106⅜	800 do.......b10 121¾
2,300 do..........106	400 do..........121⅝
1,000 Mo. State 6s..... 68¾	200 do.......s30.121½
3,000 Cal. St. 7s..... 122	300 Mich. Cen. R.......121¾
1,000 Ohio & Miss. R.C. 32¾	600 do..........122
10,500 Ill. Cen. R. B....118	200 do.......b15.122
3,000 C.&N.W.S.F.B.106	300 do......b10.122
20,000 C.&N.W.2d M... 68	100 M. S. & N. I....... 84⅝
9,000 Tol.&W.1st M.ex.103	2700 do.......... 85
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d..... 94⅜	950 do.......... 85¼
5,000 Alt.&T.H.In.B. 86⅜	2250 do.......... 85⅜
9,600 Am. Gold.......142⅝	1200 do.......... 85⅜
52,000 do..........142¾	100 do.......b10 85⅝
79 Bank of Commerce.104	500 M. S. & N. I. G. S...138
5 Continental Bank..100⅜	100 Ill. Cen. Full S.....114
200 Canton Co.......b30 32⅛	15 do..........115
200 do.......b3 32⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R.S....b30.127⅜
100 do.......... 32¼	1000 do..........127
100 do.......s60 32	100 do.......b10. 127¼
200 do.......... 32⅜	250 do.......... 126⅞
200 do.......b30 32⅝	250 do.......... 127¼
250 Cumb Coal Prfd... 31⅛	100 do.......... 126¾
400 do.......... 31⅜	700 Clev. & Pitts......100⅜
150 do.......b30 31¾	500 do..........100⅝
50 do.......... 31½	200 do.......s10 100¾
100 do.......b10 31⅝	500 do..........100⅝
150 Quicks. M. Co..... 60¼	100 Gal. & Chic. R..s10.108⅝
200 do.......... 60	1200 do..........108¾
50 do.......b15 60¾	100 do.......b30.109
500 Cen. Am. Tr. Co... 28	250 do.......... 108⅞
100 Pacific M.S.Co....216	100 Clev. & Tol. R...... 118⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R......134	100 do.......... 118⅜
250 do..........134⅛	300 Chi. & R. Is.......106¾
100 do.......b30 134⅛	200 Mil. & P. Du C. R. 68
100 do.......b30 134⅜	100 Tol. & Wab. R .b15 70
20 do..........133¾	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 83¾
700 Erie R..........106¼	100 do.......... 83⅝
100 do..........106⅞	100 do.......... 83
300 do.......b15.107	100 do.......... 83¼
100 do.......b30 107	300 Alt. & T. H......... 60¼
550 Erie R. Pref.......104¼	100 Chic. & N. W. R... 36¼
350 do..........104	400 do.......... 36⅞
650 do..........104⅛	100 Chi. & Alt. P. 90
100 Hud. River R..b10 132¾	1600 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr. 57⅜
400 do..........132¾	500 do.......... 58
450 do.......... 132⅝	700 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.. 37⅛
200 do.......b15 132⅞	100 Chi., B. & Q. R.....122⅜
200 do.......b30.132¼	100 do..........123

SECOND BOARD.

$6000 Amer. Gold......143	200 Mich. Cen. R.......124¼
20,000 do..........143¼	300 do..........124½
1500 Canton Co.......... 33	700 do..........125
950 do.......... 33¼	600 Gal. & Chi. R......109⅜
150 do.......... 33⅛	150 do..........109
1200 N. Y. Cen. R......133¾	300 M. S. & N. I....... 87
50 Erie Railway.......107	1500 do.......... 87⅛
1300 do..........107¼	1000 do.......... 87⅜
200 do.......b15 107½	200 do.......s30 86¾
700 Har. Railroad......142½	100 do.......s30 87
200 do.......b10 143	200 do.......b10 88
100 Harlem R. Prf......130	500 Clev. & Pitts. R....101
550 Hudson R. R.......133½	200 do..........101¾
200 do.......b10 133¼	500 do..........102
725 do..........133¼	200 Chi. & R. I. R......106¾
600 Reading R..........122⅛	200 do..........107
200 do..........122	100 P., F. W. & C. R.b30 84
200 do.......b10 122¼	150 do.......... 83¾
200 do.......b10 122⅝	100 do.......... 82⅞
200 Clev. & Tol. R......119	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$100 Canton Co.......b3 32⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R....b3.122¾
900 do.......... 32⅝	100 do..........122¾
400 Q'tz Hill G. M. Co.s3 21	50 do..........123⅛
500 do.........c 21	200 do..........122⅞
700 do.......... 21	400 do.......b3.122⅞
300 N. Y. C. R.......b3 134⅛	50 do..........123⅛
600 do.......s3 134	100 M. S. & N. I....... 86⅝
200 do.......s3 134⅛	200 do.......s3 86¾
100 do..........134⅛	1500 do.......... 86⅞
200 Erie R.......s3.107	200 do........c 86⅞
600 do.......... 107	1300 do........c 86¾
200 do.........c 107	1500 do........c 87
500 Erie R. Pref.......104⅜	2500 do.......... 87
200 Hudson R. R.......132¾	100 do.......... 87¼
450 do..........133	500 do.......... 87⅞
500 Harlem R..........142⅜	200 do.......... 87⅛
500 do.......s3 142½	100 Ill. Cen. R..........127⅞
800 do.........c 142¾	200 do.......b3.127⅞
1500 Reading R.....b3.122¼	400 do..........127¼
500 do.......b3 122⅞	400 Clev. & P. R.......101¼
300 do..........122⅛	900 Gal. & Chic. R.....109
200 do.......s3.122⅝	100 do..........109⅛
100 Chic. & N. W. R.... 36¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.....106¾
50 P., Ft. W. & C..... 84	300 Chic. & Alton...... 80⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct.	150 M. S. & N. I....... 87¼
Notes...Ap.&Oct...106¼	100 do.......... 87¾
100 Canton Co......... 33¾	50 do.......b3 88
200 do.......b10 34	300 do.......... 88
300 Quartz H. V. Co. s3 21⅜	100 do.......s3 88
200 Bucks Co. L. Co.... 1¾	650 do.......... 88¼
300 N. Y. Cen. R....s3.134⅛	300 do.......... 88⅛
600 do..........134⅛	150 do.......s3 88⅛
100 do..........134⅛	100 do.......b4 88⅛
600 Erie Railroad......107⅛	400 do.......b4 88⅛
250 do.......b3 107⅛	300 do.......... 88⅛
1300 Erie R. Prf.......104⅞	350 Ill. Cen. R.........127⅜
100 do..........104⅜	300 do.......b10 127¼
300 do..........104⅛	200 do.......b3.127⅜
50 Hudson R. R....b3.134¾	100 do.......s3 127¼
200 do.......s3.134⅛	100 Cleve. & P. R......101⅛
100 Harlem R......b3.143⅜	500 do.......s3..101⅜
400 do..........143	100 do.......b3 101⅜
100 Reading R..........122⅛	700 Gal. & Chi. R......110¼
1000 do.......b3.122⅛	50 do..........110⅛
400 Mich. Cen. R.......124⅜	250 Chic. & R. I. R.....107
1150 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 84	

SATURDAY, Oct. 3—P. M.

The price of Gold varied but little to-day. The last price, 143 ₩ cent., and Bills on London 157@157½ ₩ cent. The rate for Money to the Brokers is 6 ₩ cent., as the rule of the Street, with exceptions as high as 7 ₩ cent. and as low as 5 ₩ cent. A number of the leading Stock firms report that deposits are left with them, at call, at 5 ₩ cent. The shipments of Specie to-day amounted to $593,000, and for the whole week to $784,000.

There is a buoyant Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange this afternoon, as foreshadowed by the firm prices at the early Board. The feeling extends to Canton Land Company, which advanced to 33½ ₩ cent. After the adjournment of the Second Board nearly the whole Share list took a further rise, and at 4 o'clock the following rates were made in comparison with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	142⅞	143⅜	Harlem Pref.	131	131
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	121⅝	125
N. Y. Central	134	134¼	Mich. Southern	83⅛	88
Erie	106⅜	107¼	Mich Guarant'd	137	136
Erie Preferred	105	105	Illinois Cen.	126	128
Hudson	132½	135	Pittsburgh	101	102
Pacific Mail	214	216	Fort Wayne	83¾	84
Harlem	143⅝	143	Rock Island	106¾	107
Canton	32⅝	33⅝	Galena	108⅝	110¼
Treas. Cer., new	99⅜	99⅝	Reading	121⅝	122⅜
Toledo	118⅜	119	Quicksilver	60	60⅜
Northwest	36⅜	36¾	Chicago and A.	80	80

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........120	Metropolitan..........115
America..........123¼	Citizens'..........104
North River..........108	People's..........103
Tradesmen's..........110	Market..........103
Butchers & Drovers'.121	Nassau..........108
State of New-York..103	Shoe & Leather.....107
Commerce..........104	Continental.......... 96⅜
Chatham.......... 98	Park..........130
Hanover..........100	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........108	Al. & T. H. 2d. Inc..... 86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.102½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....106
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64......103	Chi. & N. W. Int. B..... 96
N. Y. Cen. '76..........115	Chi. & N. W. firsts..... 90
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76.....132	Chi. & N. W. 2ds........ 68
Erie thirds, '83.........111⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds.... 94
Hud. R. thirds, '75......122	Gal. & Chic. Extd......114⅜
Har. firsts, '69 &'73.....111	Chi. & R. I. 1sts......106
Har. seconds, '64........100	Clev. & Tol. S. F......112
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82...118⅜	New J. C. firsts....... 103
Chi. B. & Q. firsts......122	New J. C. seconds......105
Michigan S. seconds....106⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.108
N. Ind Goshen Line '68.105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds...102⅜
M. S. & N. Ind. S.F.....112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.. 85
Ill. Central, '75.........118	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds......100
Al. & T. H. 1sts.........102½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths..... 82⅜
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.... 91	Miss. & Mo. L. G....... 63

The subscriptions to the Popular Loan paid into the Treasury to-day amount to $779,200.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,315,462; including for customs, $181,000; payments, $1,568,729; balance, $29,975,518.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts of the leading articles of produce by the lake at Buffalo, from the opening of navigation to the 1st of October in each of the last three seasons:

Lake opened.	April 13. 1861.	April 5. 1862.	April 7. 1863.
Flour, bbls.	1,185,404	1,835,786	1,638,728
Pork, bbls.	34,916	145,782	237,984
Beef, bbls.	8,076	15,911	15,669
Whisky, bbls.	84,502	75,052	74,354
Eggs, bbls.	11,776	12,055	9,406
Fish, bbls.	4,708	6,933	4,049
Coal, tons	69,151	66,181	48,642
Wheat, bushels	15,094,810	20,674,903	12,936,990
Corn, bushels	15,398,096	17,121,946	18,360,877
Oats, bushels	1,556,536	2,051,478	3,666,349
Barley, bushels	109,965	206,051	152,731
Rye, bushels	257,732	544,717	156,001
Lumber, feet	36,929,462	90,674,877	71,176,708
Staves, No.	20,761,770	24,211,718	21,753,843
Cattle, No.	23,594	9,455	1,081
Hogs, No.	28,385	17,710	2,845
Sheep, No.	19,199	14,096	7,481
Wool, bales	24,912	41,269	16,686

The following sales of stocks were made at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & Co.:

13 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.	134
18 shares Williamsburg City Bank	105
6 shares City Bank of Brooklyn	104
10 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co.	210
21 shares Citizens' Bank	110
40 shares N. Y. & New-Haven R.R. (Genuine)	128
100 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co.	257
100 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co. Script 222 to	226¾
175 shares Metropolitan Gas Light Co.	136
100 shares Brooklyn and Coney Island R. R. Co.	66

THE TROUBLE WITH JAPAN.

Commander McDougall's Report of the Action between the Wyoming and the Land Batteries.

UNITED STATES STEAM-SLOOP WYOMING,
YOKOHAMA, July 23, 1863.

SIR: On the evening of the 10th news was received, through a Japanese source, that an American steamer had been fired on by a bark and brig-of-war belonging to the Prince of Nogato, at the western outlet of the Inland Sea, and that she had disappeared, and was supposed to be sunk. A mail from Shanghai the same evening brought authentic information that the American steamer *Pembroke*, on her passage from this place to Shanghai, through the Inland Sea, had been fired upon by the above vessels, and had made her escape through the Bunge Passage. On the 13th we left this place for the scene of the outrage, and arrived off the inner entrance of the western outlet of the Inland Sea on the morning of the 16th. On the tide proving favorable, we proceeded in the straits, and discovered a steamer, brig and bark-of-war at anchor off the town of Simosak, with the Japanese colors at the peak and the flag of the Prince at the fore. We stood for the vessels, and on approaching were fired on as we got in range by six batteries in different positions, mounting from two to four guns each. Passing between the brig and bark on the starboard side, and the steamer on the port, we received and returned their fire at pistol-shot range. Rounding the bow of the steamer and getting in position, we maintained the action for about one hour. During the affair, the steamer got under way, but two well-directed shells exploded her boilers. The brig appeared to be settling by the stern and no doubt sunk.

The amount of damage done the bark must have been serious. Great destruction was also made on shore. The straits opposite the city are about three-fourths of a mile wide, with strong currents, which made it very difficult to manœuvre the ship properly, as I had no charts, and my pilots were completely paralyzed, and I was apprehensive of getting on shore. In fact I did touch once, and was induced to draw out of action. The fire from the shore batteries was extremely brisk, and continued so as long as we were in range. We were hit eleven times, and with considerable damage to the smoke-stack and the rigging aloft, which was attributed to our passing within the range. They were prepared for us.

I regret to state the loss of four killed and seven wounded, one of whom has since died.

Inclosed is the Surgeon's report.

It affords me much pleasure to state that the conduct of the officers and crew was all I could desire. Lieut. BARTON, in command of the First division, makes honorable mention of the conduct of Acting-Master's Mate J. E. SWEENEY, PETER KING, senior Captain of the forward pivot gun; THOMAS SADLER, Captain of top, and CHARLES J. MURPHEY, seaman. I would also mention the cool conduct of FRANK NYATT, Boatswain's Mate, Captain of the after pivot gun, and EDWARD GRUNEY, Captain of the top, and second Captain of the after gun.

The Prince of Nogata, it appears, has commenced this war on his own account, as he is one of the most powerful and influential of the Princes of the empire, and bitterly opposed to foreigners; but the punishment inflicted and in store for him, will, I trust, teach him a lesson that will not soon be forgotten.

On the 7th inst., the French dispatch steamer *Kien Chang*, passing through on her way to Sanghai, was fired on and considerably injured, and on the 11th, H. B. M.'s ship *Medusa* was also fired on, and sustained some damage, and a loss of four men and seven wounded. As soon as the outrage on the French steamer was known here, the French Admiral JUAREZ left with his flagship and a gunboat for Simonasaki, and no doubt will complete the punishment due for the wanton violation of existing treaties.

The *Jamestown* was at Woohung on the 16th, to sail immediately for this port, *via* Nagassati. I shall await her arrival.

I inclose a proximate plan of the Straits, the position of the vessels and the shore batteries, &c., &c., all of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

D. McDOUGALL,
Commander.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE ENLISTMENT OF SLAVES.

An Important Letter from Judge-Advocate Holt.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 20.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

SIR: I have read and carefully considered the letter of the Hon. HUGH L. BOND, addressed to yourself under date of the 16th inst., and mainly concur in his views, which are certainly presented with much force.

The right of the Government to employ for the suppression of the rebellion persons of African descent held to service or labor under the local law, rests firmly on two distinct grounds.

First, as property. Both our organic law and the usages of our institutions under it recognize fully the authority of the Government to seize and apply to public use private property, on making compensation therefor. What the use may be to which it is to be applied does not enter into the question of the right to make the seizure, which is untrammeled in its exercise, save by the single condition mentioned.

Secondly, as persons. While those of African descent held to service or labor in several of the States, occupy under the laws of such States, the status of property, they occupy also under the federal Governernmen the status of "persons." They are referred to *eo nomine* in the Constitution of the United States, and it is not as property but as "persons" that they are represented on the floor of Congress, and thus form a prominent constituent element alike in the organization and practical administration of the Government.

The obligation of all persons—irrespective of creed or color—to bear arms, if physically capable of doing so, in defence of the Government under which they live and by which they are protected, is one that is universally acknowledged and enforced. Corresponding to this obligation is the duty resting on those charged with the administration of the Government, to employ such persons in the military service whenever the public safety may demand it. Congress recognized both this obligation on the one hand and this duty on the other when, by the 12th section of the act of 17th of July, 1862, it was enacted that "the President be and he is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service, for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws, as the President may prescribe."

The terms of this act are without restriction, and no distinction is made, or was intended to be made, between persons of African descent held to service or labor and those not so held.

The President is empowered to receive them all into the military service, and to assign them such duty as they may be found competent to perform. The tenacious and brilliant valor displayed by troops of this race at Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend and Fort Wagner, has sufficiently demonstrated to the President and to the country the character of service of which they are capable. In the interpretation given to the Enrollment Act, free persons of African descent are treated as "citizens of the United States," in the sense of the law, and are everywhere being drafted into the military service.

In reference to the other class of persons of this race—those held to service or labor—the twelfth section of the act of 17th July is still in full force, and the President may in his discretion receive them into the army and assign them to such field of duty as he may deem them prepared to occupy. In view of the loyalty of this race, and of the obstinate courage which they have shown themselves to possess, they certainly constitute at this crisis in our history a most powerful and reliable arm of the public defence. Whether this arm shall now be exerted is not a question of power or right, but purely of policy, to be determined by the estimate which may be entertained of the conflict in which we are engaged, and of the necessity that presses to bring this waste of blood and treasure to a close. A man precipitated into a struggle for his life, on land or sea, instinctively and almost necessarily puts forth every energy with which he is endowed, and eagerly seizes upon every source of strength within his grasp; and a nation battling for existence, that does not do the same, may well be regarded as neither wise nor obedient to that great law of self-preservation from which are derived our most urgent and solemn duties. That there exists a prejudice against the employment of soldiers of African descent is undeniable; it is, however, rapidly giving way, and never had any foundation in reason or loyalty. It originated with and has been diligently nurtured by those in sympathy with the rebellion, and its utterance at this moment is necessarily in the interests of treason.

Should the President feel that the public interests require he shall exert the power with which he is clothed by the 12th section of the act of the 17th of July, his action should be in subordination to the constitutional principle which exacts that compensation shall be made for private property devoted to the public uses. A just compensation to loyal claimants to the service or labor of persons of African descent enlisted in our army, would accord with the uniform practice of the Government and with the genius of our institutions.

Soldiers of this class, after having periled their lives in the defence of the Republic, could not be reenslaved without a national dishonor revolting and unendurable for all who are themselves worthy to be free. The compensation made, therefore, should be such as entirely to exhaust the interest of claimants; so that when soldiers of this class lay down their arms at the close of the war they may at once enter into the enjoyment of that freedom symbolized by the flag which they have followed and defended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT, Judge Adv.-Gen.

THE ANGLO-REBEL RAMS.

THE CAUSE AND OBJECT OF THEIR DETENTION.

From the London Observer (Official.)

In detaining the two war steamers building in the Mersey, till further inquiries can be made respecting their ownership and destination, the Government have done no more than given another conspicuous evidence of their prudent resolve to maintain a strict neutrality between the two belligerent parties across the Atlantic. These vessels are not to be supposed to have been condemned according to the powers conferred by the Foreign Enlistment act. They are retained for further inquiry. Every one acquainted with the law, knows full well that it is only upon evidence produced by the complaining parties, that is to say, sufficient evidence, that the authorities are empowered to act in subjecting an armed ship to the chances of condemnation before a competent tribunal. The *Alexandra* was subjected to this ordeal. Chief Baron POLLOCK decided that the evidence upon which the Custom-house authorities had proceeded in the case of the *Alexandra* was not sufficient, according to law, for her condemnation. This decision has been appealed against, and until this appeal shall be decided in the next term, it would be a serious matter to proceed against any other vessel or vessels without some more legal and conclusive evidence than that produced in the case that is pending for adjudication. But the mere detention of a vessel—to await further inquiry—is quite another question. Without waiting for complete evidence, or without any official intimation whether such evidence has or has not been obtained, there seems to be enough of mystery about the two suspected steamers at Birkenhead to call for the suspension of any permission for them to put to sea previous to any doubts being cleared up. It is to be observed that the builders have not been anxious to give any very precise information as to the future of the steamers in question. In the absence of such information, and in the presence of the fact that other vessels have left the same ship-building yard to prey upon the commerce of the United States, it is not too much stress of authority on the part of the Government to delay the departure from the Mersey of those suspected vessels until such time as a full and fair inquiry shall be made as to their purpose and destination.

This is but an honest determination on the part of our Government to do everything that is fair, to hold the scales even, and to maintain the most perfect neutrality between two Powers having belligerent rights. Whatever may have been the original cause or causes of the unhappy quarrel in which they are engaged, our Government have only to pursue the path of strict neutrality in which they first set out. It is not easy to do this—and yet it is what must, so far as possible, be done. It is not easy to please both sides, or either. It requires great patience, and, above all, determination to do what is right. It may still be difficult to obtain the evidence upon which—and upon which alone—a vessel can be condemned under our Courts. But it cannot be amiss to prevent the immediate departure of these vessels, until it can be ascertained whether they are innocent or guilty, or whether we are to be involved with a friendly Power to serve the impatient cupidity of a trader, or to satisfy the longings of a party anxious to involve others in the consequences of their own unhappy strife.

CONDITION OF THE RAMS.

From the Liverpool Courier, Sept. 15.

The *Morning Post* of Monday stated that it is probable that the *bona fide* character of the original order for these vessels will be established to the satisfaction of the Government. There is no satisfactory evidence forthcoming to show that they were built or destined for the Confederate States of America. One of them was allowed to proceed, we believe, yesterday on her trial trip, Mr. LAIRD pledging himself that she shall return to his yard. The *Post* adds, as the case stands at present, there is every likelihood that the Government will abandon its intention of interfering with them, as there is nothing to show that they violate any provision of the Foreign Enlistment Act or any other law. On inquiry at Messrs. LAIRD's yesterday, we learned that this statement was somewhat exaggerated. The ram first launched, *El Toussoun*, being completed as far as usual at the works, it became necessary to remove her from the graving-dock to make room for a new steamer to be launched to-day. For this purpose steam was got up yesterday, water admitted to the graving-dock, and *El Toussoun* floated out, when, accompanied by two tugs, she steamed to the Birkenhead dock, taking a short turn in the river on the way. The whole distance gone over was scarcely four miles—merely a transfer, in fact, from one dock to another, and in no sense a "trial trip" for ascertaining speed or sea-going capacity. The fitting out and finishing of *El Toussoun* will proceed in Birkenhead docks.

HOW THEY ARE ARMORED AND ARMED.

A gentleman who has recently returned from England furnishes the Providence *Journal* with the following information respecting the Anglo-rebel rams, which have been built at LAIRD's yard for the rebels:

"The first of these vessels was launched on the 4th of July last, and must be at this time in readiness for service. The other left the stocks on Saturday, Aug. 29. In company with an intelligent and experienced shipmaster, we crossed the 'Tranmere Ferry,' and arrived at the dockyard at 10½ A. M.

The 'ram' on the stocks was of the same dimensions as the one previously built. In length about 250 feet, 40 feet beam and 20 feet depth of hold, as near as could be judged by the eye. The 'stem' is of oiled iron, about six or eight inches thick and twelve or fifteen wide.

The bottom is flat, with a slight keel, and the screw as usual, but protected in the conformation of the stern. The ram is a projection of solid steel, of the same thickness as the stem, and from six to eight feet beyond this perpendicular line resembling more nearly in form an inverted nose.

When the vessel floats, this formidable appendage is below the water line, and invisible. As the clock struck 11, the last block was "knocked from under," and the vessel moved steadily and gracefully into her destined element.

The English ensign was flying from a spar at the stern post, and as the hull left the shed, the French colors were raised at the stem. The momentum acquired carried the vessel nearly across the Mersey, where it was taken in tow by steamtugs, and brought into dock beside the first built.

There were several ladies and gentlemen on the launch, friends of the builders, and doubtless many representatives of the so-called Confederacy—citizens and sympathizers. The other ram had her iron masts, spars and rigging in place.

The masts are tubular, and the topmasts intended to be inclosed as a spy-glass. The forecastle and poop-deck are of boiler iron, and are calculated and arranged for being shot away in action.

The bulwarks are hung with heavy strap hinges, intended to be lowered in action, so as to give clean, flush decks, and to facilitate the boarding of an adversary.

There are two turrets or towers about twenty feet in diameter and ten in height. They are placed partly above and below decks; are pierced for two heavy guns each, being entered below decks, through six man holes: they are built of very heavy boiler iron on the outside and inside, and to be filled with a foot's thickness of wood or some more resisting material. They revolve on twenty-four wheels (similar to the small wheels of a locomotive, radiating from a centre) on axles of wrought iron, to the circle of the diameter of the turrets.

The top of the turret (and deck) is protected by thick iron. One of them is in the rear of the foremast, the other of the mainmast. Between the forward turret and the smoke funnel, is the "pilot house," of an octagonal form, (if as the model of wood in place) pierced with small sight-holes, and overlooking the turret.

Each vessel has a powerful engine of between 300 and 400 horse-power. The hull of the ram nearest completion is first of heavy iron, (one inch in thickness,) then a planking of teak wood nine inches, and an outer covering of iron plating of four and a half inches thickness.

But so well finished is this work, that there is no indication of the thickness or strength visible. The tonnage of each must be nearly two thousand tons, and the armament for the turrets was not the only ordnance to be carried on deck.

These vessels are of so peculiar a model and construction, that I expressed constantly the opinion that under no subterfuge of reasoning or pretext could they be allowed to depart on their intended mission of destruction.

The French and English colors were at "mast head," on this latter vessel also. It was stated that they were for the French Government, but a card from the French Consul denied the rumor.

Distant Transfer of Troops.

From the St. Louis Republican.

It has already been mentioned that ROSECRANS' army is being reinforced from Gen. GRANT's department. It is a long distance to transport troops, and the undertaking is accompanied necessarily with much expense and tedious movement. With Vicksburgh as the starting point, there are, first, 347 miles of steamboating to Memphis, and next the soldiers must embark on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The distance from Memphis to Chattanooga is 309 miles, but the road is not in operation throughout the whole length. Trains run regularly to Corinth and Julia, the latter 115 miles out, but it is not unlikely that a large force may have opened the road as far as Decatur, some seventy miles further east. There should, too, by this time, be railroad communication between Stevenson and Chattanooga, by means of the Nashville and Central Road, the distance between these two places being thirty-seven miles. But we can hardly reckon on more than say two hundred miles, if so much, of railroad transportation between Memphis and Chattanooga. Our readers may form an idea from this of the length of time required to transfer soldiers from the Army of the Tennessee to the Army of the Cumberland. It is proper to remark that the movement began several days ago, even before there had been any battle between ROSECRANS and BRAGG.

The nearest reserves to Chattanooga, for the rebels, are any spare force that BEAUREGARD may have at Charleston. At latest accounts, Gen. BEAUREGARD had not over ten thousand, and, of course, in any event, he must keep a large proportion of these while GILLMORE occupies his present threatening attitude. From Charleston to Dalton, *via* the South Carolina, Georgia and Western and Atlantic Railroads, the distance is four hundred and eight miles. The shortest unbroken available railroad line to the rebels, from Richmond to Dalton, is, perhaps, *via* Danville, Greensboro', Charlotte, Columbia, Branchville, Augusta and Atlanta, no less than eight hundred miles, over eight different railroads. The transportation facilities of the enemy must be now greatly reduced, and hereafter it will be a matter of curiosity to know at what time BRAGG's reinforcements from LEE's army left Richmond in order to arrive in front of ROSECRANS when they did.

The probabilities are that all the troops that could by any strain be spared from other quarters were forwarded to BRAGG at the outset, everything being risked on his ability, thus reinforced, to administer a crushing defeat upon ROSECRANS. Therefore, in the event of another battle in Georgia proving disastrous to the rebels, the shock will have a telling effect upon the Confederate military establishment. Should their present combinations hold together, and be decisively whipped, the rebellion will be left in an exceedingly critical and precarious condition.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Proclamation from Gen. Blunt.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Union* of Sept. 10 publishes the following document:

TO THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN ARKANSAS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE FRONTIER,
FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 10, 1863.

The flag that, two and a half years ago, was struck, when a weak garrison of United States troops were compelled to abandon this post before a superior number of maddened and infuriated men, who had resolved upon the overthrow of the best Government upon earth, now floats in triumph over Fort Smith. In reply to the many inquiries made, "Is the occupation of this post by Federal troops to be permanent?" I answer, Yes. The flag that floats from yonder staff shall continue to wave its folds to the breeze, never again to be desecrated by treason's foul pollution. The whole of the Indian Territories and Western Arkansas is now in my possession and under my control. All the rebel hordes, except a few guerrillas, have been driven beyond the Red River. The most obnoxious of the rebel citizens have followed the army, with their families, to seek the "last ditch." It is for you, who have chosen to remain at your homes, to elect whether you will have peace or war.

From the unfeigned joy manifested by thousands of your citizens upon the occupation of this city and the neighboring City of Van Buren—from the reports of delegations who have visited me from over one hundred miles in the interior, south of the Arkansas River, as also from the fact that hundreds of true men have come from the mountains to swell the Union ranks in the last few days, and still continue to come from whither they have been driven and hunted like beasts of prey by Confederate soldiers—gives assurance that the love and attachment for the Union is not yet extinct in Western Arkansas. Moreover, the bleached and crumbling bones of hundreds of Arkansians who, in this locality, have recently been hung upon the gibbet by a fiendish and merciless crew of Confederate murderers, for no other reason than they loved the old flag, and would not bow their necks to the behests of treason, is evident that they were true and devoted heroes, worthy of a better fate.

Many applications have been made by citizens for safeguards. None will be issued. The best safeguard you can have is the American flag suspended over your premises, and to deport yourselves as becomes good and loyal citizens. Your conduct must be your safeguard. If it shall be your desire to disenthral yourselves from the tyranny and oppression to which you have been subjected, and organize a civil Government, under the auspices of the United States authority, every facility will be afforded you to accomplish this purpose. I leave the matter with you, trusting that wise counsels may prevail.

JAMES G. BLUNT, Major-Gen.

Officers of Colored Regiments.

A LETTER FROM MAJOR-GEN. CASEY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1863.

To Thomas Webster, Esq., Chairman of Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments:

DEAR SIR: In conversation with you a few days since I promised to elaborate somewhat the ideas which I expressed with regard to the appointment of officers for colored troops.

Military men, whose opinions are worth having, will agree in this, that to have good and efficient troops, it is indispensable that we should have good officers. The material for soldiers which the loyal States have furnished during this rebellion, I have no hesitation in saying, is the best that the world has ever seen. Such men deserve to have officers to command them who have been educated to the military profession. But few men are really fit to command men who have not had such an education. In default of this, as a sufficient number of such men cannot be found in the country, the number has to be made up from the best available material. In order to ascertain whether or not the aspirant possesses the proper knowledge and capacity for command, it is necessary that he should be examined by a board of competent officers. This fact, that the life and death of the men of the regiment is so intimately connected with the competence of its officers, is not sufficiently appreciated by the community.

The Board for the examination of officers for colored troops, over which I preside, consider three things as indispensable before recommending an officer, viz: Good moral character, physical capacity, true loyalty to the country.

A person possessing these indispensable qualifications is now submitted to an examination as to his knowledge of tactics and capacity for command. The following grades are entertained:

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
Colonel	—	—	—
Lieutenant-Colonel	—	—	—
Major	—	—	—
Captain	—	—	—
First Lieutenant	—	—	—
Second Lieutenant	—	—	—

and the recommendation for appointment made according to the applicant's merit.

We have endeavored, to the best of our ability, to make this recommendation without partiality, favor or affection. We consider alone, in making our awards, the ability of the person to serve his country in the duties appertaining to the office. If, in the opinion of the Board, the person is not possessed of sufficient knowledge or capacity to fill either of the above-named offices to the advantage of his country, he is rejected, notwithstanding any influence he may be able to bring to bear in his case. Let it be remembered that *zeal alone* is not sufficient; but what we require for a good officer is zeal combined with knowledge. No ordinary man can properly fill the office of Colonel of a regiment. To acquire that knowledge of tactics, which would fit him to command his regiment as it ought to be in all situations, requires much study and practice, and is by no means easy. He should, besides, possess good administrative qualities, in order that affairs should run smoothly in the regiment, and the officers and privates be as contented and happy as the circumstances admit.

Nor can too much trouble be taken properly to prepare persons to fill the responsible position of officers. Each State should have its military academy. In the meantime, much good can be done by instituting a school for the instruction of persons (especially those who have had some experience in the service), who may have the requisite capacity and zeal to serve their country with advantage. Eschew all humbuggery and mere pretensions, and let merit be the test of advancement. Let it be impressed deeply on the conscience of every man of influence or authority, that when he places in command an incompetent officer he is guilty of manslaughter.

The country has lost millions of treasure and thousands of lives by the incompetence of officers. We have many enemies on this earth beside the Southern rebels. The fate of free institutions, not only in our own country, but in other lands; the destiny of millions unborn, depend upon our ability to maintain this contest to a successful issue against all our enemies, both foreign and domestic.

The system of examination instituted by this Board, in my opinion should be extended to the white as well as colored troops.

Many of those who have been unsuccessful in the examination before the Board have, no doubt, in some cases, felt aggrieved, as also their friends. We have established a system for examination of officers, the good effects of which are already apparent in the organization of the colored regiments in the front.

In the performance of the responsible and not always agreeable duties, as presiding over this Board, I have always endeavored to be guided by a conscientious regard for the good of the country, and I have every confidence that a just and intelligent public will award to us the just measure of their approbation.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
SILAS CASEY, Maj.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

The Execution of Spencer Kellogg.

Commodore W. D. PORTER has written a letter respecting SPENCER KELLOGG, the young naval officer, who was executed last week at Richmond, on a charge of being a spy. He says:

SPENCER KELLOGG, to my certain knowledge, was never in the rebel service. He was not captured in the capacity of a spy. At the time of his capture he was the fourth master of the *Essex*, and was directed by me to destroy some boat at Port Hudson employed in transporting provisions from the Louisiana shore. He succeeded in performing faithfully the duties assigned him, and while standing on the bank was, with four other men belonging to the *Essex*, taken prisoner by a party of guerrillas. The men were exchanged. I was informed that it was the intention of the party taking him to shoot him. I immediately applied to Gen. BUTLER for an officer of the rebels to be placed on board the *Essex*, to be executed in the place of KELLOGG. Gen. BUTLER sent for me, and I found in his office Ex-Gov. WICKLIFFE, who pledged his word of honor that not a hair of his head should be hurt, and immediately on his return arrangements should be made for the exchange of KELLOGG. Gen. BUTLER was satisfied with this statement, but I was not, as I had been informed, on more than one occasion, that the rebels were determined to shoot any officer belonging to the *Essex* that they should capture.

KELLOGG was only twenty years old when captured. The execution is an outrage on the usages of war. He was not captured in the capacity of a spy, nor did he ever enlist in the rebel Engineer corps. I repeat, he was a brave, gallant and faithful officer of the United States.

W. D. PORTER, Commodore U. S. N.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

An Inland Telegraphic Expedition—Important Dispatches Intercepted.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveler.

BEAUFORT, Sept. 23.

A secret expedition to the main land, under Capt. J. E. BRYANT, of the Eighth Maine Volunteers, and consisting of two companies of colored troops, the Chaplain of Col. HIGGINSON's regiment, a telegraph operator, and a Lieutenant of the Fourth South Carolina Volunteers, (now forming,) has just returned, with, I regret to say, only partial success. The expedition started by order of Gen. GILLMORE, with the view, not of cutting the rebel telegraph between Charleston and Savannah, but of attaching a wire and receiving their dispatches. Owing to the carelessness of the operator, the wire, instead of being hid behind the pole, was allowed to hang in plain sight, and was discovered by the passengers in the first passing train, not, however, until some very important messages had been received, and among others a telegram to the commander of the rebel troops in Savannah from BEAUREGARD himself, ordering all his forces to Charleston, to engage in an attack on Folly Island. But as it has not been made, our getting wind of it in this unexpected way probably defeated their object.

The passenger, finding a wire leading off into the woods, very naturally concluded that there was a "nigger in the wood-pile" somewhere, and gave the alarm to a cavalry corps, who pursued the party, and it is supposed captured Chaplain FOWLER, Lieut. OSBORN and two colored men. The operator is said to have waded into the marsh and died of exhaustion. The rest of the party have all returned, and were cordially welcomed. One of the soldiers who had been most exposed came to Capt. BRYANT on their return, and said: "Captain, dis nigger wants to go wid you!" Capt. BRYANT states that, though exposed to much danger and hardship, and in the heart of the rebel country, they displayed the utmost coolness and bravery.

The inventor of Greek fire has arrived per steamer *Arago*, and you may soon expect an *illumination*. "Straws show which way the wind blows," and further comment is unnecessary.

The following is a list of recent deaths in the Department:

AT MORRIS ISLAND.

Civilian Erastus Knox, late of Co. I, 7th N. H. Vols., Sept. 21, of chronic diarrhœa.

Albert Hadley, Co. E, 3d N. H. Vols.—Sept. 15, 1863.

Sergt. Walter G. Brown, Co. I, 4th N. H. Vols.—Sept. 15, 1863.

Sergt. Adrian Jones, Co. D, 4th N. H. Vols.—Sept. 15.

Charles McCarty, Co. C, 24th Mass. Vols.—Sept. 15.

Corp. Geo. Cutler, Co. K, 39th Ill.—Sept. 11, extension wound of brain.

Sergt. J. B. Porkinson, 62d Ohio—killed by shell, instantly, Sept. 7.

Corp. Franklin Grissell, 62d Ohio—killed by shell, instantly, Sept. 7.

Geo. Burke, Co. B, 39th Ill.—killed by shell, instantly, head torn away, Sept. 11.

Capt. Collay D. Baker, Co. I, 9th Maine—killed by solid shot, Sept. 9.

Charles K. Wentz, Co. C, 97th Penn.—Sept. 19, consumption.

Franklin Brace, Co. A, 67th Ohio—Sept. 18, chronic diarrhœa.

Joseph Miller, Co. F, 100th N. Y.—Sept. 18, scorbutic dysentery.

James Jordon, Co. E, 9th Maine—Sept. 17, typhoid fever.

George Wilson, Co. C, 3d U. S. (colored)—Sept. 17, typhoid fever.

Henry Wilson, Co. H, 85th Penn.—Sept. 18, typhoid fever.

George Carter, Co. I, 3d U. S. (colored)—Sept. 18 typhoid fever.

AT BEAUFORT.

Sergt. Jno. J. Carpenter, Co. A, 3d R. I. Vols.—Sept. 23, of remittent fever.

C. H. Johnson, Co. F, 54th Mass. Vols.—Sept. 18.

Damar H. Cherry, Co. A, 62d Ohio—Sept. 17, wounds.

Corp. Charles B. Smith, Co. E, 117th N. Y.—Sept. 20, chronic diarrhœa.

George W. Graves, Co. K, 9th Me.—Sept. 22, chronic diarrhœa.

Charles E. Clifford, Co. E, 3d N. H.—Sept. 22, chronic diarrhœa.

THE DRAFT.

Refunding of Commutation Money.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1863.

The following rules for the refunding of commutation money and repayment, in whole or in part, of amounts paid for substitutes, will govern in the settlement of outstanding claims of this nature of drafted men who, having been held to service under paragraphs four and five of Circular No. 44, have been or may be subsequently exempted under the provisions of Circulars Nos. 51 and 53 from this office:

I. *In the cases of men who were drafted and paid the $300 commutation without being examined; but who, on subsequent examination, have been or may be found exempt, and claim to be refunded the amount paid.*

The Board shall carefully examine each case of this kind, make a full report upon it, and give an opinion with regard to it. They shall then forward this report and opinion, with all the papers in the case, to the Provost-Marshal-General for final orders as to refunding the money.

II. *In the case of men who were represented by substitutes in the United States service on the 3d of March, 1863; but who, being drafted under the present draft, paid commutation money, and now claim to be reimbursed for the amount paid:*

The Board shall carefully examine each case of this kind, make a full report upon it, and give an opinion with regard to it. They shall then forward this report and opinion, with all the papers in the case, to the Provost-Marshal-General for final orders as to refunding the money.

III. *In cases of men who, under the circumstances set forth for the two preceding rules, furnished substitutes in lieu of paying commutation money:*

The Board shall carefully examine each case of this kind, make a full a report upon it, and give an opinion with regard to it. They shall then forward this report and opinion, with all the papers in the case, to the Provost-Marshal-General. The Board shall require an affidavit of the principal, as to the amount paid the substitute furnished by him, the time when it was paid, whether to or through a broker or agent, and if so, the name of such broker or agent. He shall also be required to present the receipt taken for such amount, or, if he claims to have no receipt, to make affidavit to that effect.

No refunding of commutation money, or payment for substitutes furnished, shall be made until the original exemption papers granted the principal shall have been destroyed by the Provost-Marshal. The Provost-Marshal's certificate of such fact shall, in all cases, be required by the Receiver of Commutation Money or other Disbursing officer, before refunding the money paid on either account.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Liability of Drafted Men Failing to Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1863.

The following opinion of Col. JOSEPH HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau:

In the case of a drafted man, who, having failed to report, is arrested, and then claims to pay commutation or furnish a substitute:

OPINION.

If he fails to report himself and is arrested as a deserter, he has still the right to go before the Board of Enrollment, and prove that "he is not liable to do military duty;" but if, on hearing his claim to exemption, he is held to be liable, he cannot escape personal service. He is also under such circumstances, subject to be proceeded against as a deserter.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NOTE.—*Amended Circular.*—The one of the same number previously issued to be destroyed.

Persons Drafted in August, 1862.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1863.

Men whose names were drawn in the draft ordered from the War Department, Aug. 9, 1862, and who, on March 3, 1863, had substitutes in the service of the United States, are to be held as exempted from liability to service under the present draft.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

The Right to Insist on Exemption.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1863.

The following Opinion of Col. JOSEPH HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau:

Opinion.

The right of a party drafted to insist on his exemption from service is a *privilege* which he may waive, and which he certainly does waive, when he furnishes a substitute or pays the commutation. He cannot afterwards be permitted to retract that waiver.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Military Movements in the West.

ARRIVAL OF EASTERN TROOPS AT INDIANAPOLIS

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1863.

Indianapolis is full of troops. The spruce recruit, whose rich blue uniform has never been soiled, and the bronze veteran of many battles, with faded, tattered and blood-stained laurels about his limbs, are numerously represented. *Within the past twenty-four hours nearly twenty thousand soldiers from the East* have arrived at Indianapolis. Of course they do not remain here, but whence they come and whither they go, I can't tell you; it would be "contraband" to state it. One need not be gifted with more than ordinary shrewdness to surmise, with a great degree of accuracy, that JEFF. DAVIS' game is about to be blocked in the Southwest.

As I write this, in the Mason House opposite the Union depot, a long train of over twenty cars is passing, filled, within and without, with Eastern troops just arrived, and going southward immediately.

Report says that these troops—and they are many in number—have been consolidated under the command of "Fighting JOE HOOKER," who is momentarily expected to arrive here in person. The troops are in excellent spirits, they dance upon the roofs of the passing cars, wave their hats and shout in response to the fluttering of handkerchiefs in the fingers of loyal and sympathetic women.

BREACH OF MEXICAN NEUTRALITY.

SEIZURE OF THE SIR WILLIAM PEEL IN RUSSIAN WATERS.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 1.

We make the following extract from a letter received in this city from an officer of the United States steamer *Seminole*, lying off the Rio Grande:

"Yesterday (Sept. 11) Commander ROLANDO of this ship took possession of the British steamer *Sir William Peel*, he having full faith and much circumstantial evidence that said vessel was intending to fit out as a Confederate privateer. She arrived here some time since, discharged a cargo, part of which was contraband, and has been from the first a suspicious acting vessel. The seizure was made in Mexican waters, and as the act is likely to make some stir I explain it to you. * *

We all think our Captain had just grounds for his action in the premises, and trust our Government will indorse and sustain him in what he has done.

She is a large fine vessel, and had she succeeded in equipping herself as a privateer, would have done incalculable damage to our commerce."

The letter adds that a quantity of artillery carriage axles and a cask of cavalry harness rings were found on board,—a part of the outward cargo, apparently, which had not been discharged.

CHASING OF A FUGITIVE INTO CANADA, AND FIRING UPON HIM BY UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.—On Tuesday some men belonging to Capt. DUNLAP's company of the Fourteenth heavy artillery, had quite an adventure at Queenston, Canada, in pursuing a fugitive. It appears that a man named HOWE, residing at Pekin, Niagara County, had assisted, or was charged with assisting, his son—a conscript—to escape into Canada. HOWE came to Lockport on Tuesday, and was arrested by the Sergeant of Capt. DUNLAP's company, and held to await the procurement of a warrant. He persuaded his custodians to accompany him to Lewiston, where he promised to send across the river for his son, and surrender him. The Sergeant consented, and sent a couple of men to Lewiston with HOWE. They went to Suspension Bridge, just above the village, where it was understood that HOWE was to send a messenger across; instead of doing so, he took to his heels and ran over the bridge himself. He had pretended to be afflicted with rheumatism, and his guard did not suspect that he would attempt to run away. Acting upon the impression of the moment, they pursued the fugitive, and one of them discharged his musket at him just as he reached the toll-gate on the Canada side. The ball did not hit the mark, but came near hitting the gate-keeper. The soldiers went on to Queenston, though no more shots were fired. They were arrested and locked up for what they had already done, and HOWE was allowed to go where he pleased.

A gentleman of influence at Lewiston went across the river and obtained the discharge of the soldiers. The guns they carried—Springfield muskets—belonged to Government, were retained, however, by the Canadians. It is thought that they will be sent back. It is not presumed that this affair will result in any disturbance of friendly relations between the two Governments.—*Rochester Union, Oct. 1.*

LETTERS TO THE SOUTH INTERCEPTED—*The Writers to be Sent Beyond the Federal Lines.*—Yesterday morning Lieut. BACKUS, of the Provost Guard, was detailed to arrest Mrs. ELIZABETH KANE and her daughter, Miss CLARA KANE, residing at No. 225 Franklin-street, on the charge of corresponding with her son, who is in the Confederate army. It appears that several days since letters from both Mrs. K. and her daughter were intercepted and sent to Col. FISH, Military Provost-Marshal, and he ordered the arrest of the ladies. The following are extracts from the letters which were intercepted: "We are delighted with the news from BRAGG's army. I do hope he will entirely destroy ROSECRANS' army. I pray we may have success everywhere."

"I am glad you did not give way to your inclination to visit home. If you could only realize the cruelty of our enemies you would not expose yourself to capture; and I could not enjoy your visit much at such a hazard. We hope when you and our friends do come it will be in triumph. I never cease praying for you and your companions. We kept President DAVIS' fast day, &c. JOHNNY has gone to London to join the Confederate fleet, as Midshipman. Your uncle is in Canada, and I do not think he will return until the war is over. We are all anxiously awaiting that glorious day when the C. S. A. will march through our streets as conquerors, and in triumph. I feel sure that the Yankees will never take Charleston. They, with their usual braggadocia, say it is only a question of time—that it is as good as taken, and such like stuff; but we all know how veracious Yankees are. How grieved you must be at losing your old commander, FITZ LEE. His parting address is perfectly beautiful—short, but affectionate, and to the point. What an honor and pleasure to be under such men. You must write as soon as you get this, and tell me any little anecdote you may think of. With much love, and three cheers for the C. S. A., I am yours, affectionately, &c."

Mrs. KANE and daughter were taken to the office of Col. FISH, where an examination took place, after which they were permitted to return to their home. An order was issued to send them beyond the Federal lines immediately, but it was subsequently revoked, and they will not be sent until this evening. They will go by way of Harper's Ferry and Winchester, beyond which last-named place they will be left on the neutral ground between the contending forces. The ladies are the sister-in-law and niece of Col. GEORGE P. KANE.—*Baltimore Sun, Oct. 1.*

LAW REPORTS

Proceedings as for a Contempt—Service Order to Show Cause.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Louis E. Fauchere vs. Thomas Cushing.—In this case, after judgment had been entered by default against the defendant, an order supplemental was issued requiring him to appear and be examined concerning his property, which order he failed to obey. It is alleged that he afterwards called upon plaintiff's attorney and stated that he had been sick but was then ready to be examined, which plaintiff's attorney it is alleged refused to do.

An order was thereafter served upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be punished for a contempt, in not obeying the supplemental order, which proceeding being referred, the Referee made report that that the defendant was guilty. Thereupon an order was made requiring defendant to pay the costs of the reference, and submit to the examination within ten days, or that an attachment would issue against him. It seems that a copy of this order was served upon the defendant's attorney, and not upon him. No attachment was issued, and afterward, on motion of plaintiff's attorney, an order was made by one of the Justices of the Court, adjudging defendant guilty of the contempt, and fined him $225.

Soon after the defendant was arrested on a final process.

The motion now comes up to discharge the process and the defendant from the arrest.

The following points were made by the defendant's attorney on this motion:

1. The Court required no jurisdiction of the person of the defendant, he never having been before the Court either voluntarily or by compulsion.
2. The order requiring defendant to pay the costs should have been served personally upon the defendant and not upon his attorney.
3. No order was made allowing the final commitment to issue.
4. That the fine imposed is illegal.
5. That the defendant was denied the right of purging himself of the alleged contempt.

These points were argued at length by the defendant's counsel, and replied to by the plaintiff's counsel at great length.

The Court after due deliberation discharged the commitment, and gave costs to the defendant.

F. H. B. Bryan for plaintiff; A. H. Reavey for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Barbour.

Merwin vs. Warner.—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Hollister vs. Wilson et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Movements of European Steamers

FROM AMERICA.

Anglia	Oct. 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Cella	Oct. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Oct. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manch'ter	Oct. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Oct. 14	New-York	Southampton.
Europa	Oct. 14	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Oct. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Oct. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New-York	Southampton.
Columbia	Oct. 20	New-York	Galway.
Persia	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Oct. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Nov. 1	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	Sept. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Sept. 22	Southampton	New-York.
St. Andrew	Sept. 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of London	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Sept. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Oct. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Oct. 6	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	Oct. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Oct. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Arabia	Oct. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star..Oct. 17..New-York..New-Orleans.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Creole.......Oct. 3..New-York..Havana.
Corsica.......Oct. 12..New-York..Havana via Nassau
Corsica.......Nov. 9..New-York..Havana via Nassau
Corsica.......Dec. 7..New-York..Havana via Nassau

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Under-Clothing, ready made and made to order. Also, Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, &c., &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Just opened a NEW FLOOR, with a full assortment of CLOTH FOR LADIES.

FLANNELS

AND WHITE GOODS.

These three departments being an addition to the business, the goods will be sold without profit during the first three months.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

BROCHE AND WOOLEN SHAWLS.

NEWEST FALL AND WINTER STYLES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

A large assortment of new Fall patterns now ready,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,

Of the best SCOTCH and IRISH Manufactures, including DIAPERS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PILLOW CASE LINENS, &c., &c.

SERVICEABLE AND CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 and 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE, FANCY AND PLAIN SILKS—a fine assortment,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

Has now opened the Fall and Winter Fashions in

VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS.

Also, ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS.

All selected by herself from the leading houses in Paris. To which she invites the attention of her customers.
No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

REAL ENGLISH WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

REAL SAXON CLOTH CLOAKS, finest ever imported.

Also, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, 1,142 Broadway, cor. 26th-st.

FAMILY MOURNING. FALL IMPORTATIONS. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of French and English Bombazines, Merinoes, Delaines, Empress Cloth, Tamise Cloth and Henrietta Cloth, Alpaca Thibet Cloth for Shawls.

English Crapes, Crape Veils, Black Silks in every grade, with and without lustre; some extra rich and wide for cloaks. Foulard Silks, Second Mourning Silks. Also, an immense variety of other goods desirable for House and Traveling Dresses.

N. B.—Families can find here everything required for mourning at prices as reasonable as any in the City. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

INDIA SHAWLS.—ON WEDNESDAY I SHALL open the first case of my Fall importation of India Shawls, ranging from sixty-five to fourteen hundred dollars. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity-st.

INSTRUCTION.

GREY LOCK INSTITUTE.

For boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The twenty-fourth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 4. Thirty pupils. Terms $300 per annum. For circulars, address

BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

OPEN OCTOBER 1.
MRS. PLUMB'S

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,

No. 59 West 14th-st.,
For class exercise and instruction in the
LIGHT OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS.

Classes for ladies, 10½ A. M.; Lads and Misses, 3½ P. M.; Ladies and gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For circulars, with terms, &c., apply at the Academy.

Mr. C. J. ROBINSON, a graduate of Dr. Lewis' Institute, and a former United States officer, will assist Mrs. Plumb in conducting evening classes, and give special instruction in vocal gymnastics.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses and by eminent Professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn., and Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED at a private school, and who has recently passed a first-class examination before our City Superintendent, and is qualified to teach the usual English branches and music, desires an engagement as teacher in a private school, or visiting governess in a family. Address O. O., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A FRENCHMAN TO teach French, German, &c., and military tactics; a teacher of vocal and instrumental music; and penmanship and commercial arithmetic. Address, with testimonials inclosed, A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

A GERMAN LADY, (PROTESTANT,) OF superior education, desires a reengagement as resident governess in a private family in this City. Her course of instruction comprises the higher branches of English, French, Music and Drawing. Unexceptionable City references. Address T. S., Box No. 1,125 Post-office.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR, OF SEVERAL years' experience in gentlemen's families in this City, has some desirable hours now vacant; the highest references furnished. Address D., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A YOUNG GERMAN who has studied German for several years, wishes to give instruction in German, Latin and French. Address A. B. D., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler, in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—A LOT OF EIGHT ACRES, AT Greenville, N. J., near the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad, 30 minutes' from the ferry. The place is improved, has a house and barn and good, durable water, and commands a view of New-York Bay, Narrows, Staten Island, Long Island, Newark Bay, City of Newark, &c. Inquire of E. & O. WARD, corner of Vesey and Washington sts., or G. W. DILLAWAY, on the place.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, in Orange, N. J., till 1st April next, corner of Harrison-st. and Morris and Essex Railroad, near Brick Church Station, to a careful tenant; the occupant has left for Europe. Immediate possession can be given if required. Apply on premises, or to GEO. BARRELL, 70 Wall-st.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER—WITH THE comforts of a home, in a first-class house—at South Orange, N. J. Address Box No. 2,490 Post-office, or HENRY FENNER, South Orange, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1863.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY NOON, Oct. 7, 1863, for furnishing, by contract, the following articles:

Sky-blue Kersey, 3-4 and 6-4.
Blouses, (lined.)
Gray Flannel Shirts.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

All supplies must be delivered, in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot in this city.

Written contracts will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bids will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

By order of
Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

BY EMINENT DUSSELDORF ARTISTS.

By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. In calling attention of connoisseurs, amateurs and the art-loving public to this sale, we would simply state that the collection has been made in every case from the artists themselves by a gentleman of cultivated taste, whose opportunities, from a lengthened residence at Dusseldorf, for the acquisition of paintings of the highest class, are unsurpassed. Every specimen in the sale may be fairly said to be a chef d'ouvre of the particular artist—the range of subjects including history, landscape, figure, genre, fruit, marine, still life, &c., the principal feature being the presence of the world-renowned painting,

"RETURN OF THE REAPERS," BY BECKER, which formed one of the leading attractions in the late Mr. Boker's collection of Dusseldorf pictures. In addition, is a SUPERB FRUIT PIECE, BY PREYER, and examples by

Preyer,
De Block,
Hubner,
Robbe,
Hoguet,
Hiddeman,
De Brackeleer,
Geselschap,
Meyerheim,
Munthe,
Jacobsen,
Leutze,
C. M. Webb,
Guillemin,
Post,
Muyden,
Bewer,
Hahn,
C. Becker,
Brumier,
Flamm,
Klein,
Achenback,
Meyer VonBremen
Kindler,
Herzog,
Adloff,
Bosch,
D'Unker,
Engelhardt,
Steinicke,
Boser,
Volkers.

The collection is now on exhibition, and catalogues ready for delivery from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. until sale. Catalogues will be forwarded by mail to those sending a request to that effect. Auctioneers' offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of October, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize sloop *Evening Star*, consisting of nine bales and part bales of cotton, and four round bales of loose cotton.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF G AND 22D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on the first, second and third WEDNESDAYS, 7th, 14th and 21st of October, at the corral near the Washington Observatory, a large lot of HORSES and MULES, condemned as unfit for public service.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
CHAS. GARRETSON, A. Q. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, No. 950 Broadway, near 22d-st., has a number of the best situations and highest wages; wanted, good help of every nation. Fee of the Office, 50 cents.

MUSIC.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE LESSONS in a family where the instruction would be equivalent or part pay for her board. References given and required. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 2,757 New-York.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A BOOK-KEEPER OF long experience, superior abilities and well recommended, desires a situation. Address BANKS, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED FEMALE order-cook for a first-class restaurant and confectionery, a short distance in the country. Best of City references required. Address F., Box 180 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, WILLING BOY, to take charge of school-rooms. Wages $3 per week. Apply at HUSSEY'S, No. 50 William-st.

WANTED—IN A MERCANTILE OFFICE, AN active, industrious boy, about 15 years old, with some proficiency in figures, spelling and writing; must live in the City, and preference given if residing with his parents. A small salary allowed. Address W. & S., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework in a small family of four persons; good wages, a good home and work light; none but a first-class servant need apply. Inquire at 89 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK AT THE confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. One that has some knowledge of the business may address T. E., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A SUBSTITUTE.—WANTED, AN ACCEPTABLE substitute, for whom a liberal price will be paid. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., in the basement.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE NOT PAID FOR their labor or goods to call on Lawyer PECKHAM, No. 14 Chambers-st. Advice free. Divorces obtained privately.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, located near the City Hall, convenient to the ferries, having a large well-furnished room, with bath, gas, &c., will take a single gentleman for the Winter. One fully loyal to the cause of our Union, may address C. S., with real name and place of business, Box No. 63 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, board in a private family, where there are no other boarders; parlor and bedroom; either Hoboken, New-York or Brooklyn. Address L., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARTY OF THREE wish handsomely furnished rooms for the Winter, consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, with good board, in the vicinity of 5th or Madison avs. Address, stating terms, E. Y.M., Madison-square P. O., for two days.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS AND superior board, for single gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 175 West 11th-street. Good references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES permanent board in a strictly private family. The best of references required. Address Box No. 937 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Fall and Winter season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure and dry. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address R. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of said Company, for the election of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of October next, at noon.

WM. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1863.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, O., Sept. 20, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION was adopted by the Board of Directors the 11th of March, 1863:

Resolved—That, as a guarantee of the punctual payment of the interests upon the funded debt of this Company, the first net earnings in each half of the fiscal year, to the extent necessary for the purpose, shall be set off and immediately deposited as follows, viz.: so much as may be necessary to pay the coupons upon the sterling bonds in the London Joint Stock Bank, and such sum as may be necessary to pay the coupons on the dollar bonds in New-York, which deposits shall be held subject to this purpose only, and that public notice of the deposit shall be duly made by publication in the Cities of London and New-York in such manner as the President may direct."

The net earnings for the month of July being more than sufficient for the purpose, funds have been deposited with the London Joint Stock Bank in London and with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York, for payment of the coupons due 1st February next.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay the coupons on presentation, deducting interest at six per cent. per annum.

WM. E. WATSON Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. COMPROMISE BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, PENN.—By acts of Assembly, Jan. 29 and April 22, 1863, the Sinking Fund Commissioners are directed to purchase annually, at the lowest offered rates, these bonds, to the amount of the Sinking Fund, $25,000, appropriated for their redemption.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with price for Coupon or Registered Bonds, addressed to this office, marked "*Sinking Fund Commissioners*," will be received until Oct. 20.

HENRY LAMBERT, Comptroller.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY of Watertown, Wisconsin, issued to the Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company, can, upon the surrender of their bonds at the office of H. H. BOODY & CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, receive in exchange therefor stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, at the rate of six shares of stock for each $1,000 of bonds, with all coupons attached.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BOND COUPONS.—The amount of the coupons due Oct. 1, on the Income Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD BONDS.—The coupons due 10th October, 1863, on the above bonds, will be paid on and after that day, at our office, No. 21 Nassau-st., where also the bonds which then mature may be exchanged for first mortgage 7 ₩ ct. bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, (consolidated,) maturing 1st July, 1898.

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER, upon application, "5-20" 6 per cent. bonds in all denominations, at par.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Agents for the U. S. 5-20 Loan.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF THE WESTERN UNION Telegraph Company. Stock of the Pacific Telegraph Company.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of October.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Oct. 5. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M.

S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY Dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

B. S. COOKE, Cashier.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank, of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to

WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA State coupons bought or collected at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1863.

A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 26th day of October next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed Oct. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M.

All dividends not called for by the 26th of November next will be paid at this office in sight exchange on New-York, or current funds, at the option of the stockholder.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent., out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of September until the morning of the 7th of October next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

ONTARIO BANK, UTICA.—DIVIDEND TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, a dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Ontario Bank, (being the avails of what remained of its assets after the payment of debts,) will be paid to the stockholders, at the office of the subscriber, No. 167 Greene-st., Utica, on and after the 7th day of October next.

EDMUND A. WETMORE,
UTICA, Sept. 29, 1863. Receiver.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., No. 62 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company (of Hartford) payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 5th proximo. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of Oct. inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO LET—A SMALL SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first floor of the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st., recently vacated by a physician, consisting of office bedroom and basement, night-bell and other conveniences; rent $300. Apply at the Janitor's office.

WANTED—A BUILDING IN THE UPPER PART of the City, with from 20 to 40 rooms, to be used by the U. S. Government as an Officers' Hospital. Address FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D., No. 31 East 23d-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving the Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

For paving Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A.

For repairing the flagging in Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on the Eleventh-avenue, and all upon the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of the Eleventh-avenue, between the centre of the block south of Forty-eighth-street and the southerly line of Fifty-third-street.

Also, all the lots in the northerly half of Block No. 248 and the southerly half of Block No. 240, being situate upon Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, all the lots lying between Fourth and Madison avenues and the centre line of the block between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets.

Also, Ward Nos. 13, 14 and 15 in block No. 529, on Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Also, Ward Nos. 19 and 20, in block No. 144; Ward Nos. 33, 43 and 46, in block No. 229; Ward Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block No. 230, and Ward Nos. 30, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in block No. 317, all in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue A.

Also, the lots situate upon Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Sept. 25, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots at numbers two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-eight East Nineteenth-street.

For fencing vacant lot number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street.

For building a sewer in Laight-street, between Hudson and Greenwich; and

For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Cannon-street to the sewer in Lewis-street

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, known as Ward numbers four thousand four hundred and twenty-five and four thousand four hundred and twenty-six in East Nineteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, and Ward number one thousand four hundred and thirty-three, in Cherry-street, near the corner of Scammel-street; also, all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Laight-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets; also, all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land on both sides of Grand-street, between Cannon and Lewis streets; also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Grand and Lewis streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 3, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

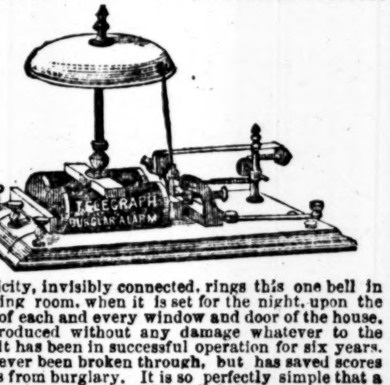
THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Electricity, invisibly connected, rings this one bell in the sleeping room, when it is set for the night, upon the opening of each and every window and door of the house. It is introduced without any damage whatever to the house. It has been in successful operation for six years. It has never been broken through, but has saved scores of houses from burglary. It is so perfectly simple that a child can take care of it. The *whole house* is connected and disconnected with the bell by *one small string at the bell.*

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway,
(Fairbanks & Co.,) opp. City Hall.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order. Broken eyes replaced without the necessity of a personal visit.

Drs. BAUCH & GOUGELMANN,
No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—COPPER WORMS, SEVEN, EIGHT and nine feet diameter, six turns, from six to three inches. WM. FINNEY & CO., No. 167 Water-st., Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Continue to extract teeth without pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Dr. Colton, the original maker and demonstrator of the anæsthetic effects of the gas, will administer it in person. Dentists instructed and furnished with the right apparatus on reasonable terms. Send for a circular.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.,
Office No. 22 Bond-st.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth by using my new chemically purified chloroform, guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold set teeth, $20; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50c; extracting, 25c. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE A NO. 1 AT LLOYDS, IRON screw steamers RIGAS FERREOS and GEORGE OLYMPIUS, recently arrived from Liverpool, now lying in the port of Montreal, Canada East. For terms, drawings and specifications, apply to Messrs. JANES & CO., St. Sacrament-st., Montreal.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE OR special, with a capital of about $50,000, to take an interest in a house already established in the banking and exchange business. Address, for two days, BANKER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾; curtain rises at 8.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
an entirely new drama, in five acts, entitled
ROSEDALE;
or,
THE RIFLE BALL.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
ALL NEW.

Elliot Grey	Mr. Lester Wallack
Miles M'Kenna (a returned convict)	Mr. John Gilbert
Matthew Leigh (a village doctor)	Mr. Charles Fisher
Bunberry Kobb	Mr. George Holland
Col. Cavendish May	Mr. H. Daly
Sir Arthur May	Miss Emma Le Brun
Romany Rob (a gipsy)	Mr. John Sefton
Farmer Green	Mr. Browne
Corporal Daw (of the Lancers)	Mr. Pope
Docksy	Mr. Parkes
Robert	Mr. Palmo
Lady May (mother of Sir Arthur)	Mrs. Hoey
Rosa Leigh	Miss Mary Gannon
Tabitha Stork (housekeeper to Matthew)	Mrs. Vernon
Lady Adela Grey (mother to Elliot)	Miss Fanny Morant
Sarah Sykes (Matthew's servant)	Mrs. John Sefton
Primrose (lady's maid)	Miss Mary Barrett
Mother Mix	Miss Carman

ACT 1.
Rosedale Manor House, with park and grounds adjoining.
ACT 2.
Gothic Apartment in the Manor House.
ACT 3.
Interior of Mathew Leigh's Cottage in the Village.
ACT 4.
Scene 1—Reception Room in Rosedale Manor House.
Scene 2—The Gipsy's Dell by starlight.
ACT 5.
Scene 1—Matthew Leigh's Cottage.
Scene 2—Ante-room adjoining the Conservatory.
Scene 3—The Conservatory at Rosedale festooned and lighted for ball.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK
OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 5, 1863,
FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
When will be presented
Donizetti's opera, in three acts, of
ROBERTO DEVEREUX.
The principal characters by
MADAME JOSEFINE MEDORI,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIGNOR FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR FERDINANDO BELLINI.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7..........ROBERT DEVEREUX
FRIDAY, OCT. 9..........RIGOLETTO
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, (Extra night).NORMA
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
MOST POSITIVELY
NO
FREE ADMISSIONS,
EXCEPT THOSE SENT TO THE PUBLIC PRESS.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, OCTOBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamers META and HELEN, will leave Robinson-st., Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Tuesday, Oct. 6,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 5,	10 A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 8,	2½ P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 7,	11 A.M.
Friday, Oct. 9,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Oct. 9,	6 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 10,	2½ P.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	6½ A.M.
Monday, Oct. 12,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 12,	7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 13,	7½ A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 14,	3 P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 14,	7½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 15,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 15,	8 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 17,	12 M.	Friday, Oct. 16,	9½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 20,	8 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 19,	10 A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 21,	9 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 20,	1 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 22,	10 A.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 21,	2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 23,	10½ A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 22,	2 P.M.

River Fare, in all cases, 10 cents.

OCTOBER, 1863.
LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.
STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. J. P. CORLIES.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES BRANCH PORT.	
Monday, Oct. 5,	8 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 5,	2 P.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 6,	8 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 6,	2 P.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 7,	8 A.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 7,	2 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 8,	8 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 8,	2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 9,	8 A.M.	Friday, Oct. 9,	2 P.M.
Saturday, Oct. 10,	8 A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	2 P.M.
Monday, Oct. 12,	8 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 12,	2 P.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13,	8 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 13,	2 P.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 14,	8 A.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 14,	2 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 15,	8 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 15,	2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 16,	8½ A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 17,	12 M.
Monday, Oct. 19,	10 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 20,	2 P.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 21,	10 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 22,	2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 23,	10 A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 24,	6 A.M.
Monday, Oct. 26,	10 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 27,	6½ A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 28,	8 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 29,	7½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 29,	8 A.M.	Friday, Oct. 30,	8 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 31,	8 A.M.		

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES commence at No. 204 5th-av. on SATURDAY, Oct. 3. Commence at No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—FORMERLY No. 59 West 14th-st., has been removed to No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. Classes commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Circulars may now be had at A. Rankin's, No. 165 5th-av.; P. Filer's, No. 157 5th-av., or at the Academy, No. 161 5th-av.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST IN THE MAIL.

The public are cautioned against negotiating or receiving the following Certificates of Shares in the New-York Central Railroad Company, mailed Sept. 7, at Ridgefield, Conn., in a letter addressed to Rufus H. King, Albany, N. Y., which has not reached its destination:

One Certificate, No. 6,513, 20 Shares, in the name of Sophia Neill.

One Certificate, No. 6,514, 20 Shares, in name of Gertrude Neill.

One Certificate, No. 6,511, 20 Shares, in name of Frances J. Neill.

One Certificate, No. 6,515, 20 Shares, in name of Catharine C. Neill. All dated Aug. 22, 1855.

Transfer of the said missing certificates have been stopped at the offices of the Company. Bankers, Brokers, or others to whom they may be offered, are requested to communicate on the subject with the undersigned, who will respond to any necessary expenses incurred.

RUFUS H. KING, Albany, N. Y.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the following certificates of registered stock of the United States loan of 1842, issued in the name of Amos Henriques, have been lost, and payment of the same has been stopped at the Treasury Department in Washington, viz.: Nos. 118 and 119, two certificates, each $100, is $200; Nos. 803 to 806, four certificates, each $1,000, is $4,000; Nos. 143 to 145, three certificates, each $100, is $300; Nos. 91 and 95, two certificates, each $500, is $1,000; No. 930, one certificate, $1,000, is $1,000; Nos. 998 and 999, two certificates, each $1,000, is $2,000; Nos. 171 and 172, two certificates, each $1,000, is $2,000. Total sixteen certificates, making $10,500. Any information of the above will be thankfully received by M. J. HENRIQUES, No. 11 West 38th-st., New-York.

LOST.—MISSING FROM THE EFFECTS OF Charles Burrall, late of Hoboken, deceased, and therefore supposed to be lost or mislaid, $20,000 United States Certificates of Indebtedness, as follows:

No. 20,872, dated March 6, 1863—$5,000.
No. 20,898, dated March 7, 1863— 5,000.
No. 20,907, dated March 7, 1863— 5,000.
No. 20,912, dated March 7, 1863— 5,000.

The public are cautioned against purchasing the above Certificates, as payment of the same will be stopped.

GEO. L. BROWN, Executor, &c., No. 11 Wall-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON LAST, IN one of the Long Island cars, between Hunter's Point and Suffolk Station, a POCKET BOOK containing nearly $40, viz., one $20 and two $5 greenbacks, together with some currency. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the Office of the Green Point ferry.

A GIFT OF A DECEASED MOTHER.—LOST—On Friday, Oct. 2, between Division-av. and Brooklyn Reservoir, a HAIR BRACELET, with gold clasp, with name Mary L. Belch engraved on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at WM. A. WALKER'S, Pier No. 30 East River, New-York, or with R. VANDEWATER, Main-st., Hempstead, L. I.

LOST—A DIAMOND PIN, IN GOING FROM THE Corn Exchange, through Broad and Beaver sts. to 4th-av. stage. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to OLIVER LELAND, No. 127 Lexington-av.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY LAST, SUPPOSED ON Broadway, two packages of money in envelopes. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them with HAYS BROTHERS, No. 521 Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Stock Commission and Insurance business, under the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO., offices No. 3 Broad-st.

EDWARD D. GARESCHE,
CHARLES A. MINTON,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863. EDWARD K. WILLARD.

EXCURSIONS.

EMPIRE CITY REGATTA CLUB.—ROWING regatta and cotillion, MONDAY, Oct. 5; large double-deck barge for dancing; fine view; four races; 20 boats entered; foot of 114th-st., Harlem River. Dancing, with a fine band, to commence at 9 A. M. Races to commence at 1 P. M.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given to all parties owning washing machines, and having left them on the premises No. 192 West 22d-st., are hereby required to call and remove the same within five days, or they will be sold at auction to pay expenses of storage, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863.
LAST WEEK, POSITIVELY,
OF
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
who, though representatives of
THE WARLIKE TRIBES
of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been,
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES.
Among them is
NONAQUATA—GODDESS OF NIGHT;
THE POCAHONTAS OF THE WEST,
an Indian Girl of the Crow tribe, of great beauty.
They have been visited by over two hundred thousand persons during their stay here, and have been
THE OBSERVED OF ALL OBSERVERS.
Everybody should see them. They are
SPLENDID SPECIMENS OF THEIR TRIBES,
and in seeing them one sees
THE RED CHILDREN OF THE FOREST
in all their wild peculiarities. They are on exhibition at all hours every day and evening this week, and POSITIVELY NO LONGER.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GRAND DRAMA,
EDRIC THE DANE;
or,
THE SHADOW OF FATE,
which was received with thunders of applause last week.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
During the piece,
THE GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION,
THE GHOST,
will be introduced
IN SEVEN DISTINCT TABLEAUX.
In addition to which
FIVE DIFFERENT GHOSTS
appear, all at one time, making this drama one of the most effective and interesting ever introduced on the Museum stage.
THE THRILLING PLOT,
THE STARTLING SCENES.
THE DESPERATE CHARACTERS.
THE DEEP, DARK DUNGEON,
all, all are full of interest, even exciting, while the appearance of
THE GREAT GHOSTAL SPECTRE
thrills the audience with
BREATHLESS ATTENTION AND WONDER.
It will be succeeded at each representation by
THE GREAT GERMAN COMEDIETTA,
THE DUTCHMAN IN DIFFICULTIES,
in which
MR. D. L. MORRIS
appears, for the first time, in the character of
JOHN SCHMIDT,
the persecuted Dutchman, of the firm of
SCHMIDT, VAN DUNDER KELT & CO.
This Farce is brimfull of fun, and keeps the audience in
ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
from the commencement to the close.
TROPICAL COLORED FISH.
THE MONSTER PYTHON.
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST.
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Doors open at 6¾. Commence at 7½.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
This season in his
GREAT ROLE
OF
RICHELIEU!
RICHELIEU!
RICHELIEU!

As this must be the last week but one of Mr. BOOTH'S present engagement, his friends and admirers should not lose the few opportunities that can be given them of seeing him in each of his great characters.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Gabriel Harrison
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5,
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Mary Shaw, Mr. Delmon Grace, Mr. Metkiff, Walter Lennox, Mr. Gourlay, Miss Couran.

SKETCHES IN INDIA.

Tom Tape	Mr. Walter Lennox
Sir Matthew Scraggs	Mr. G. H. Andrews
Sally Scraggs	Miss Mary Shaw

In rehearsal, a
COMIC OPERA,
in two acts, which will shortly be produced with new scenery, powerful chorus, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7; begins at 8.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
GRAND OPENING WEEK.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, and EVERY NIGHT,
The world-famed GEO. CHRISTY, supported by a company of the best artists in the profession, will appear in the following new acts, Songs, Dances, &c.:
THE CONSCRIPTS ON A LARK—THE NEW SERVANT—MISSISSIPPI FLING—YOUNG EPHIE'S LAMENT—Pico Solos, Banjo Solos, &c., concluding with the laughable farce, adapted by E. Bowers, called
PETER PIPES; Or, THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.
Characters by Christy, Bowers and the entire troupe.
For particulars, see programmes.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾. Tickets, 25 cts. Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts. Private Boxes, $3.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM—AT COOPER Institute, New-York. Classes now forming in Elocution and light Gymnastics. Instruction in Vocal and Respiratory Physiology, as taught and approved by the distinguished Charles A. Guilmette, M. D. Stammering radically cured. Call or send for new circular, inclosing stamp.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE AND AMUSEMENT.—BRADY'S GYMNASIUM, No. 20 St Mark's-place, 8th-st. The regular classes in Gymnastics, Calisthenics, &c., will commence Oct 2. Gymnasium open from 6 A. M. till 10 P. M. daily. Call or send for circular.

ABNER S. BRADY.

THE TURF.

GREAT RUNNING RACES.

REGULAR FALL MEETING
AT
PATERSON, N. J.,
OCT. 6, 7 and 8.

FIRST DAY—3 yr. old stakes, mile heats, fifteen entries.
Post-stake, two mile heats; five subscribers.
Purse, for all ages, three miles' dash.
SECOND DAY—2 yr. old stakes, mile dash; nine entries.
Purse, for all ages, mile heats.
Selling Purse, for all ages, 2¼ mile dash.
Local Stakes, 1¼ mile dash.
THIRD DAY—3 yr. old Stakes, two mile heats; ten entries.
Purse, for all ages, three mile heats.
Purse, 1¼ mile dash, allowance to beaten horses.

N. B.—Erie Railway trains from Chambers-st. ferry run direct to the track, and return badges and tickets for sale on the trains.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON MONDAY, Oct. 5, at 2½ P. M., a purse and stake of $150, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. Hiram Woodruff names bay g. *Gen. McClellan*, Sam. McLaughlin names bl. g. *Lancet*, John Grotheer names bl. m. *Sunnyside*.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

MILITARY.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.

Apply to the County Substitute and Relief Committee, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., Supreme Court Rooms, up stairs.

HOURS FROM 8 A. M TO 2 P. M.

By order of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
CORNELIUS CORSON,
GEO. F. THOMPSON,
Clerks.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
(7th-av., northwest corner of West 47th-st.,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

ALL DRAFTED MEN RESIDING IN THE Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York (being the third Sub-District of the Ninth Congressional District,) who have not yet reported at these headquarters, must do so on or before the 8th day of October, instant.

All such who shall fail to report within the time above limited will be treated as deserters and dealt with accordingly.

CHARLES E. JENKINS,
Capt. and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, N. Y.
JOHN M. SANDS,
Commissioner Board of Enrollment.
WILLIAM H. THOMSON, M. D.
Surgeon Board of Enrollment.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD,
No. 458 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, CONVENED for the purpose of examining candidates for appointment as Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons to colored troops, meet daily at No. 458 Broome-st.

Candidates for examination are requested to present themselves between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

EXEMPTS.—DRAFTED EXEMPTS CAN HAVE their papers prepared at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after Friday. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, JAMES ANDERSON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 21st October.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FRENCH PORCELAIN, PARIAN MARBLE, gas fixtures and chandeliers, bronzes, tableglass and cutlery, silver-plated and Japanned ware, antique and Bohemian fancy goods, kitchen crockery, &c., &c., &c.

RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
No. 919 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Juarez Cabinet---Measures Proposed by Doblado.

Dismissal of the U. S. Consul at Manzanillo.

We have a file of the *Eco*, of Vera Cruz, from the 1st to the 12th instant, and gather therefrom the following intelligence:

The *Eco* informs us that Gen. DOBLADO has been placed at the head of the Cabinet of the Juarez Government, and that he proposes the following plan to "oppose the intervention or avail himself of its advantages:"

1. To confine the war with the Franco-Mexican army to the mountains, permitting them to occupy the capitals of the departments.
2. To gather together independent men of all parties to form a national one.
3. To agree to such an intervention as that proposed in the treaty of London, adding also the United States, and disown all political acts now done in Mexico.

The *Eco* ridicules these proposals for carrying on a mountain warfare, on the pretence of seeking an intervention once proposed and rejected, and now unnecessary, and especially the call on the United States. The other Governments, it says, have agreed upon the course now pursued by France.

The latest news from Tabasco confirms the rumor lately prevalent in Vera Cruz that the Department (State) of Chiapas had given its adhesion to the cause of intervention.

The City of Durango had been attacked by four hundred Mexican interventionists, who were repulsed, but it is asserted that upon the least demonstration of the French army toward the northern frontier, Durango, Chihuahua, and Nueva Leon, would declare in favor of the new order of things. A like state of things is averred to prevail at San Luis, the present seat of the Juarez Government.

It appears from the style of the official orders emanating from the city of Mexico that that country is now governed by a "Regency of the Empire," in the persons of the triumvirate.

The new Cabinet of JUAREZ is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Cabinet, Gen. MANUEL DOBLADO; Minister of War, Gen. URAGA; Minister of Justice, LERDO DE ZEJADA; Minister of the Treasury, NUNEZ.

That Government sends D. JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE as Minister to the United States. The latter was hitherto the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The *Sociedad*, of the City of Mexico, says that under the head of "El Manzanillo" the *Cronista* remarks that "the North American Consul at that port, Mr. JOHN XAVTUS, had made an agreement with the conservative officer, JOBAZ, by which the former sent to the district over which the latter exercised authority, an agent of his, excluding expressly the necessity of an *exequatur* from JUAREZ. This act the Government at Washington not only disapproved, but deposed that functionary and appointed another." Also, that the *Cronista* adds, respecting the United States Minister: "A cotemporary states the fact that Mr. CORWIN, as late as the 22d of July last, notwithstanding his residence in Mexico, where there is an established National Government, continues his communications with that of JUAREZ." This is all true, and here is the proof of it:

In the *Independencia* of San Luis, of the 1st of August, we find the following communication, caused by the matter of Consul XAVTUS above referred to:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
MEXICO, July 21, 1863.

SIR: Inclosed I send you a copy of a note directed by the Department of State to Mr. XAVTUS, late Consul of the United States in Manzanillo. By this document you will see that Mr XAVTUS has been removed from office for the reasons therein stated.

I am instructed by Mr. SEWARD to inform the Government of Mexico of the removal of Mr. XAVTUS, so that it may withdraw from him his *exequatur*. I am also instructed to appoint a temporary consul in Manzanillo as soon as I find a suitable person.

I remain, &c., THOMAS CORWIN,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

To his Excellency D. JUAN A. DE LA FUENTE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, San Luis Potosi.

This accounts for the rumor that Mr. CORWIN has received his passports, but there is no mention of such a step in our Mexican files.

AFFAIRS AT VERA CRUZ.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1863.

Business in this place is about as dull as in New-Orleans. With the exception of an occasional arrival of a merchant vessel or a French transport, and the arrival of the train from the interior in the evening, and its departure in the morning, there is very little doing. At night one may see a few ladies shopping, but to no great amount, judging from the size of the packages they bring out of the different stores.

The population at present of this city numbers some eight or ten thousand. The French Government has entire control of all municipal affairs, although one frequently sees a Mexican police officer, with the eagle and prickly pear attached or worn on the left breast. The railroad is finished to Solidad, which is about forty miles from here. Thence to the City of Mexico the National road is kept free from robbers by an escort of French troopers, although it has been some months since an attack of any kind has been made, even on detached parties.

One would think that the better half of the garrison of this city were free Martinique citizens of African descent, and I can assure you that they differ but very little in appearance, and none whatever in other respects, from their American cousins. Report has it that the Marshal goes to France in a few days, and that he is even now on his way from Mexico to embark at this place, his successor being now in command.

There is but little shipping in port. There are five French and two British vessels-of-war at anchor five miles from the city. A French transport, an American bark, and a few other merchantmen constitute all the shipping here at present.

The bark *Angelia Brewer*, Foss, nine days from New-Orleans, arrived on the evening of the 10th.

N.

The Casualty in Nashville.

THREE HUNDRED PRISONERS PRECIPITATED FROM THE FIFTH TO THE SECOND STORY OF THEIR BARRACKS.

From the Nashville Union, Sept. 30.

A terrible accident happened yesterday at the Convalescent Barracks, corner of Cherry and Church streets. A large number of the rebel prisoners captured near Chattanooga were quartered there, occupying the fourth and fifth stories. At the signal for breakfast, the prisoners made a rush for the breakfast room, having to go down several flights of steps. The steps leading from the fourth to the fifth story gave way under the accumulated weight, and fell, with the men on them, to the floor immediately underneath, which also gave way, as did also the floor next in succession, and, together with two other flights of steps, the whole falling in a mass on the second floor. A large number of the prisoners went down with the falling timbers. The fall was altogether three stories, about forty feet. It would have been a miracle had there been no loss of life under these circumstances. From the best information we can gather, we state the number of killed at six, two of whom were killed outright, and four died while being conveyed to hospitals. The number of wounded is reported at ninety six, of whom fifteen are badly hurt. This is a very heavy loss.

The wounded men were conveyed to military hospitals, where every attention necessary to the alleviation of their sufferings and the healing of their wounds will be awarded them. The principles of humanity which govern the medical men and nurses of the Federal hospitals know no distinction of friend and foe when human misery calls for their aid.

Protest Against a Pro-Slavery Bishop.

Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, having lately published a letter in defence of Southern Slavery, Bishop POTTER and the Episcopal clergy of Philadelphia have published the following protest in reference thereto:

"The subscribers deeply regret that the fact of the extensive circulation through this Diocese of a letter by 'JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont,' in defence of Southern Slavery, compels them to make this public protest. It is not their province to mix in any political canvass. But as the Ministers of Christ, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, it becomes them to deny any complicity or sympathy with such a defence.

This attempt not only to apologize for Slavery in the abstract, but to advocate it as it exists in the Cotton States, and in States which sell men and women in the open market as their staple product, is, in their judgment, unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ. As an effort to sustain, on Bible principles, the States in rebellion against the Government, in the wicked attempt to establish by force of arms a tyranny under the name of a Republic whose 'corner-stone' shall be the perpetual bondage of the African, it challenges their indignant reprobation.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept., 1863"

There are nearly eighty signatures to the above, Bishop POTTER's name heading the list.

Parade of Colored Troops.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The Sixth and a portion of the Eighth regiments of colored troops made a street parade to-day with a colored drum corps. They made a brilliant appearance.

The Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $654,000 Five-Twenties to-day. Deliveries of Bonds are being made to the 1st inst.

ENGLISHMEN AND THE BLOCKADE.

Why Equipping and Selling Armed Ships is a Breach of Neutrality.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has not been a particle of doubt in the mind of the American people at large, since the first armed cruiser put forth from an English port to prey upon American commerce, that this act was a direct violation of the laws of neutrality. But while the conviction is thus firm, a very serious difficulty has been found in stating the exact nature of the offence—in showing precisely what law was violated and how.

When Englishmen have defiantly and tauntingly asked wherein the difference consisted between selling arms to the National Government, and ships to the rebels, constituting the one a harmless act and the other a crime against international law, we have been practically dumb. For while we have felt convinced that there was a deeper question involved than the mere difference of value in the articles transferred, we have been puzzled to put that distinction into such definite form as to constitute a ground for a direct charge of breach of faith.

Nor do I find that the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in his recent exhaustive address, on this and kindred topics, while he shows the practice of nations heretofore, and draws, in the clearest manner, the contrast between the straightforward, honorable course of our own Government under similar circumstances, and the contemptible shuffling and evasion of the British Foreign Secretary, answers equivocally this pertinent question, "What precise law of nations does this act transgress upon which a protest may be based?" Thus constituting it a hostile act and a *casus belli*. It has occurred to the writer that a careful consideration of the theory and objects of blockades satisfactorily furnishes this reply. The design of a blockade is twofold; not only, first, to prevent the ingress of foreign vessels, laden with means of subsistence or munitions of war, but, second to prevent the egress of the enemy's armed vessels, for the purpose either of singly attacking our merchant vessels or of combining to give battle to our fleets.

Individual members of foreign nations may succeed in evading the blockading vessels, and may convey such contraband cargoes to the forbidden ports; but, in so doing, they are simply *eluding* not *breaking* the blockade. They enter upon the venture of their own risk—their own Governments expressly refusing them or their property any protection. If a vessel attempting to run the blocdade is sunk by our sentinel gunboats, and every soul on board perishes, and every soul on board is an English subject, Great Britain has not a word to say. Their blood is upon their own heads, and their Government is not implicated in their intended offence. Nor, on the other hand, should the attempt prove successful, can our Government make any claim upon England for damages. The remedy is in our own hands—to increase our squadrons and redouble our vigilance.

So much for the first object of the blockade. How does the case stand with regard to the second, viz.: the crippling of the enemy's power on the sea, and the protection of our own commerce, by preventing the escape of his armed vessels from port? It will be conceded, without argument, that if a blockading fleet be strong enough, unmolested by any foreign Power, to prevent the escape of the enemy's armed vessels, the only way in which a foreigner can assist in the escape of these vessels is by bringing an armed fleet of superior force and overpowering it. But armed fleets are not the property of individuals, but of nations. For any such act of interference, therefore, the nation would be responsible, or, denying the responsibility, would disclaim the protection of the perpetrators, thus constituting them pirates. In other words, it would be a breach of blockade of the most flagrant character, and would be considered not simply a *casus belli*, but an actual declaration of war and commencement of hostilities.

According to the recognized laws of nations, then, a belligerent who had the ability to seal up the enemy's ports to such an extent as to prevent the egress of his armed vessels, has heretofore been entitled to consider himself safe from all attacks upon his commerce or his navy, except by such vessels of the enemy's navy as were outside the lines at the time the blockade was established. It follows from this, as a logical necessity, that any infringement upon this immunity constitutes a direct breach of blockade—not an elusion, not an evasion, but a breach; just as real and culpable as though a foreign armada should scatter the guard ships and set free the imprisoned squadrons, to pursue their mission of destruction. In order to place this act upon an equal footing with that of the blockade runner, that is, to shift the responsibility from the Government to the individual, the former should equally resign all pretension to protect the latter in the commission of the act, that is, in the preparation of the vessel. Our cruisers should be permitted, under the direction of our Consuls, to ferret out the offending craft and its owner, while the former was still in port and incapable of injury, to capture or burn the one and imprison the other. But no such opportunity is afforded. Our faithful blockaders may exercise a more than human vigilance, but all to no purpose. The foreign Government protects the virtual breach of the blockade, and we have no possible means of redress. It is this, I conceive, which constitutes the essence of the distinction between the elusion and the breach; in the one case the Government disclaims all responsibility, and the individual assumes the risk of punishment by the offended Power. In the other, the Government protects the individual in the commission of the offence, all the way through, until its final consummation; namely, in this particular case, the transfer, real or pretended of the vessel from the ownership of the subject to that of the rebel Government upon the high seas. To claim that the Government has no responsibility in such cases, because this transfer is effected outside of its jurisdiction, is as though a foreign fleet should convey a blockade runner through the cordon into the very harbor, and it should be asserted that it had committed no violation of neutrality because its crews did not unload the cargo. If foreign nations may at will supply blockaded belligerents with ready made navies on the highway of nations, the principal object of a blockade is at once defeated. To what purpose did that noble heart of oak, the *Cumberland*, go down with her three hundred heroes? to what purpose did the doughty little *Monitor* deal its stunning blows, driving back the murderous monster to its lair, to perish ignobly and uselessly? to what purpose do the bones of our bravest and best bleach on the sands of Pensacola, and whiten all the shores of the Gulf? to what avail did the dauntless FARRAGUT and his noble associates run the gauntlet of that flaming ordeal, sweating, burning, crashing, scattering to the winds or sinking beneath the waves, frigate and ram and floating fort? to what end, I say, is all this exercise of vigilance, this display of heroism, this holocaust of heroes, if for every navy-yard we wrest back from rebel hands, foreign ports, which boast the name of friends, may throw open to them their still ampler resources? if, for every clumsy ram or ungainly battery that we destroy, neutral harbors may send forth a fleet of swift and deadly substitutes? The idea is monstrous; the fraud is potent; the breach is undeniable. The law must stand that the successful maintenance of a blockade entitles the Power so maintaining it to the recognized immunities resulting therefrom.

BENJAMIN LEE.

No. 381 Fifth-avenue, Sept. 23, 1863.

The Union Pacific Railway Bonds.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas,
Saturday, Sept. 26, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 10th of July last we addressed you the following note which appeared in your columns of the following morning:

A CARD—UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your article on the Union Pacific Railway Company, of the 3d instant, we deem it proper to caution all interested against negotiating or exchanging bonds bearing that title issued by any parties without showing due authority, as preexisting contracts may be an *entire prohibition* to the legality of bonds of that character.

It seems to be a part of a scheme to mislead parties who may not be familiar with the circumstances and legal acts in regard to them. It is to be hoped the public will (in case bonds of the above description should be presented for their consideration) examine all the facts connected with them *well*, before investing their funds in a security which may prove invalid.

Yours, &c., ROSS, STEEL & CO.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

As the Union Pacific Railway Company's Bonds, above referred to, may be offered in your City for sale or negotiation, within the coming ten days, we deem it right and proper to again caution the public against purchasing them, for an order was issued on the 22d instant, by His Honor SAMUEL A. MILLER, presiding United States Judge for this Judicial Circuit, addressed to the Union Pacific Railway Company, (Eastern Division,) and SAMUEL HALLETT, forbidding them or either of them, their agents or attornies, to sell, hypothecate or in any way to dispose of any of said bonds; and citing said parties to appear before His Honor at the Judge's rooms in the United States Custom House, at St. Louis, on the 15th day of October next, and show cause why an injunction and mandamus should not issue, requiring certain mortgages and deeds of trust, executed by said Railway Company to WASHINGTON HUNT and SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, to be cancelled; and the said Railway Company be compelled to carry out its contract with us in good faith, and pay us for building their road, as we have been, and are now doing.

If you will insert this notice in your widely circulated paper, you may save innocent parties from losses they would inevitably incur, by investing in the bonds in question.

Yours, &c., ROSS, STEEL & CO.,
Contractors for building the "Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad," now called the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

To Cotton Speculators.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
VICKSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57.—All actual residents within this Department, well-disposed to the Government of the United States, will hereafter be permitted to bring into any military post or station on the Mississippi River cotton or other Southern products of which they are the *bona fide* owners, and, on the permits of the military commander of such posts or stations, or the local Provost-Marshals thereof, ship the same to Memphis, Tenn., or New Orleans, La., for sale on their own account.

All cotton belonging to the States in rebellion, to the Confederate States, or to persons in arms against the United States, will be seized for the benefit of Government, and disposed of under existing orders.

No person or persons speculating in cotton will be permitted to remain in this Department south of Helena, Ark., and all persons south of the latter place, against whom there is or may be reasonable grounds of suspicion that they are so engaged, either directly or indirectly, will be regarded as unauthorized persons, and sent beyond the limits of the Department.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brig.-Gen. and Acting Assist. Adj't.-Gen., St. Louis.

The Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at 2 A. M. Her mails and the newspaper bag of the Associated Press were dispatched by the 8:30 A. M. train, due at New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

Political.

CORNING, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 3.

STEPHEN T. HOYT, of Corning, has been nominated for State Senator from the Twenty-seventh District by the Union Republican Convention, on the forty-eighth ballot.

Gov. Seymour and the Georgia Battle.

PLAIN FACTS FOR PLAIN PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Had Gov. SEYMOUR been a true and loyal man he would have enforced the draft without the aid of a single National soldier. He would, in fact, have scouted the idea of any such aid.

His opposition to the draft rendered it necessary for the Government, as an act of self-preservation at a most critical period, to send on hither some thirty regiments from MEADE's army. History will record it as a foul blot on the fair escutcheon of the State that, at a juncture when the nation was gasping for life, the old "Empire" had to be coerced by National bayonets into the execution of a most wise and just law—a law, too, on whose prompt enforcement hung the very existence of the Republic. It was reserved for Gov. SEYMOUR to heap on us this infamy. The depletion of MEADE's army, thus caused, rendered one of two things morally certain: either another and probably more successful invasion by LEE's recruited battalions, or the reinforcement of BRAGG with the flower of LEE's army.

The *latter* event has happened, and has resulted as Gov. SEYMOUR and every one else outside a lunatic asylum, had the best of reasons to expect.

That result was the loss by us of one of the most important battles of the war—of ten thousand of our best and bravest soldiers—of fifty guns and an immense amount of material; to say nothing of the loss of prestige and the still further prolongation of an already protracted war.

At whose door, if not at Gov. SEYMOUR's, lies the guilt of this great disaster?

No thanks to Gov. SEYMOUR, that the blow we received was not a still more staggering one.

No thanks to Gov. SEYMOUR, that it will not permanently cripple us or imperil our cause.

No thanks to Gov. SEYMOUR, that, notwithstanding this success, the rebellion is a doomed thing, and that this, its latest battle, is but one of its dying throes.

A WAR DEMOCRAT.

RESIGNATION.—Capt. J. MACDUFF, Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, has resigned his commission in the army on account of ill-health contracted in the army. His resignation has been accepted, and he has an honorable discharge from the service. Capt. MACDUFF has been with the Army of the Potomac through all its campaigns. Before attaching himself to the Staff of Gen. SICKLES, he was one of our correspondents on the Peninsula with Gen. McCLELLAN, and from his pen came some of the best descriptions of the great battles and marches that intervened between the siege of Yorktown and the retreat to Harrison's Landing. Capt. MACDUFF is an able writer and a brave soldier, and the service and the Press both lose by his detachment from the army.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sudden Death of a Polish Exile.

LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY FOUND AMONG HIS EFFECTS.

An inquest was held on Friday, by Coroner RANNEY, at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of a Polish exile, named GEORGE GROSKE. The deceased was seized with an apoplectic fit on Thursday while in a restaurant in Leonard-street. No one knew him, and he not being able to give his name or residence, the Police conveyed him to the Hospital, where he died soon after. He was dressed very poorly and slovenly, and every one who saw him supposed him to be a pauper of the lowest class. At the time of the inquest, inquiry was made at the saloon where he was taken ill, but no satisfactory information could be obtained there. The proprietor stated that for the last three years the deceased had been in the habit of taking his meals with him, but he knew nothing about him—not even his name. After much questioning it was at length ascertained that the supposed pauper had occupied a garret-room in White-street. A search was made of these premises, and the result was the discovery of a trunk. The contents not only revealed the name of the deceased, but the further fact that he was worth at the least $6,000. Four bank books were found,—one which showed that he had $378 56 to his credit, in the Bank of Commerce, and three Savings' bank books which indicated that he had sums ranging from $500 to $800 in each of them. In addition to this, fifty certificates of stock in the Bank of Commerce, for $100 each, were found among his papers. Other personal property of considerable value was also discovered. The deceased was about 60 years of age, and is believed to have been a resident of this City for about seven years. There was abundant evidence, among the letters and papers found in the trunk, to show that he was a Polish exile. Notwithstanding his means, it was his uniform custom to go around apparently in a state of the most abject poverty. What his business was, or how he spent his time no one seems to know. That he has no relatives in this country is doubtless true. For this reason all his effects have been placed in the hands of the Public Administrator, to be disposed of according to law. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. The deceased was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery.

An Invitation to the Strangers.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have adopted the following resolutions, extending an invitation to the officers of *all* the foreign men-of-war now in the harbor to visit the Public Institutions.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, held at their office, No. 1 Bond-street, this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That an invitation be extended by the Commissioners to the officers of the war vessels now in this harbor, embracing representatives of their respective Governments, to visit the institutions under charge of this Board, on Tuesday, 13th instant, and that the United States military and naval officers at this station be respectfully invited to accompany them.

Resolved, That the President of this Board be requested to present the invitation, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

S. DRAPER, President.
ISAAC BELL, Secretary.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
Commissioners.

His Honor Mayor OPDYKE received a telegraph from the Mayor of Baltimore yesterday, requesting him to ascertain from the Admiral what day would be most convenient for him to receive the Committee of the Common Council of that city, and receive the invitation to accept of its hospitalities. The Private Secretary of His Honor, WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., visited the flagship, by direction of the Mayor, and communicated the message to the Admiral, who named Tuesday or Saturday next, at the option of the Committee.

Our Russian Guests.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on the reception and entertainment of our Russian guests met yesterday to arrange the preliminaries for the grand banquet to be given to the officers of the fleet. The Committee were in session two or three hours, but adjourned without fixing the time for the banquet, or deciding upon the place in which it is to be held. The appropriation for the purpose will require further action on the part of the Common Council, and it was decided to defer the completion of the arrangements until the meeting of the two Boards on Monday next. The Committee have been told by those competent to judge, that at least ten days will be required to prepare the table ornaments and other decorations suitable to the occasion, so that the banquet will not take place before the middle of next week—say the 14th or 15th of October. The place for holding the banquet will probably be the Academy of Music, which will afford an opportunity for a larger number of our citizens, including ladies, to join in the festivities. As the Russian fleet will remain in our harbor for some time to come, there is no occasion for haste, in any of the means that may be adopted for the entertainment of its officers. Among other things, it is in contemplation to take them on a tour of inspection of the Public Institutions. This will probably take place some day this week. Meanwhile, the officers, as well as the crews of the squadron, are enjoying themselves in their own way in viewing the sights of the City, and partaking individually of the hospitalities of our citizens. Last evening, Admiral LISOVSKY, accompanied by a number of the officers of the fleet, visited Niblo's Theatre to witness Mlle. VESTVALI's personation of the Jewish Mother.

The Patterson Races.

A delegation from a committee of the most influential citizens of Paterson, N. J., have invited Admiral PAULDING and the officers of the Brooklyn Navy-yard to visit the Paterson races. The Admiral has accepted the invitation. An invitation has also been extended to the Admirals, Captains and other officers of the Russian, British and French fleets to accompany Admiral PAULDING. The visit will probably be made on Tuesday, the first day of the race meeting.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner RANNEY on the body of a woman named FRANCISCA PARTONA, a native of Germany, aged 36 years, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 2d inst., by being accidentally thrown from the track of the Hudson River Railroad, by an engine near Sixty-second-street.

The testimony showed that as the 4 P. M. train from this City was proceeding up Eleventh-avenue, in the vicinity of Sixty-second-street, the engineer, just as he came around a curve of the road, saw a woman walking along the track a short distance ahead of him. He blew his whistle promptly, and used every effort to give warning of the approaching train, which at the time was going at a low rate of speed. As soon as he saw that the woman paid no heed to the signal of danger, he blew the whistle for the train to break up, but before that could be done she was struck by the engine and thrown several yards from the track. She died of the injuries thus received in a short time after. The husband of the deceased testified his wife, in her present state, was very clumsy, that the day was windy, and that she had on a thick hood, closely drawn around her ears. Owing to these circumstances he fully exonerated the employes of the Company from the charge of negligence.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME REVIVED.—At a late hour on Friday evening, Mr. GRIFFITH J. WILLIAMS, a resident of Oneida County, this State, appeared at the Fifth Precinct Station-house, where he stated that he had just arrived in this City on his way to California. That he was accosted in the street by a man whom he did not know. That this man, after conversing with him some time, took him to a hotel, and there told him of his large business in the City; showed him his bank book, and several checks upon City Banks. It was after bank hours, and the new friend had an urgent necessity for the use of a $100, that evening. The interview terminated by Mr. WILLIAMS loaning the confidence man $100 in cash, and, as collateral security, he took a check purporting to be drawn on the Pacific Bank, for the sum of $800. It is needless to add that the check was a bogus one, and that the rogue made good his escape. From the description given of him by Mr. WILLIAMS, the Police are confident that he is a well-known swindler, and they are on the alert to secure him.

FATAL RESULT OF CARRYING MATCHES.—ANDREW SLAVIN, a night watchman in a foundry in Jersey City, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from the effects of burns received on the 1st inst. The deceased, it appears, had some loose matches in the pocket of his pantaloons. While on duty at night he lay down and fell asleep. In that state it is supposed that he turned over, thus producing a friction which set the matches in a blaze, and burned his person so badly that he died as above stated. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and unmarried.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN SAILOR ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of PAUL SCHATROFF, a Russian sailor, aged about 20 years, who died from injuries received by falling from the yardarm of the frigate *Peresveit*, lying in the North River. The accident occurred on the day of the Russian reception. Another sailor fell from aloft into the water at the same time. His body has not been recovered. These two cases make five of the Russian tars who have accidentally lost their lives since the arrival of the fleet in our harbor.

AN ALBANIAN ROBBED IN THE STREET.—PETER SHANNON, of Albany, was robbed in the street, very soon after his arrival in the City yesterday, of a pocket-book containing $430 in greenbacks. Mr. SHANNON suspected a man named FRANCIS TAPPAN of being concerned in the robbery, from the fact of his pushing hard against him just before the pocket-book was missed. Officer CARR, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested TAPPAN and took him before Justice OSBORNE, who committed the prisoner, in default of $1,000 bail. None of the stolen money has been recovered.

FIRE IN A PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the piano-forte manufactory and carving-shop of AUGUSTUS FRANTZ, No. 55 Mercer street. Mr. F.'s loss is about $2,500. He is insured for $700 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The third floor was occupied by GABRIEL BARNTS as a cabinet-shop. His damage is about $1,000; fully insured in the St. Nicholas. The fifth floor was occupied by J. H. ANDREYEA, also manufacturer of pianos. His damage is about $500; insured in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company for $400.

TEACHERS AND CLOTHING FOR THE FREEDMEN AT PORT ROYAL.—The National Freedman's Relief Association have sent to the Depot of the South, by the steamer *Arago*, which sailed yesterday, the following teachers: Messrs. Judd and Son, Miss Helen A. Dyer, Miss Amoretta Bingham, Miss Mary L. Wakeman and Miss Hester N. Phillips, together with a large shipment of clothing for the contrabands.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown woman was found drowned yesterday morning at the foot of Canal-street. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body. Deceased had on a dark plaid dress and gaiter boots; she was apparently 20 years of age, had dark hair and brown eyes. A Douay bible was found in her bosom.

THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS ON 'CHANGE.—An invitation has been extended to the Russian Officers to visit our different Boards of Brokers some day next week. A prominent house down town proposes giving the distinguished visitors a splendid dinner in their establishment.

FIRE IN ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH-STREET.—The coach-house of Mr. ANDREW CARRIGAN, at the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Broadway, took fire last evening about 7 o'clock, and was totally destroyed. Damage $1,000; no insurance.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BOWEN.—Brig.-Gen. JAMES BOWEN, late Police Commissioner of this City, arrived yesterday in the steamer *George Washington* from New-Orleans.

[Advertisement.]

REMARKABLE MARRIAGES, Singular Weddings, Money and Matrimony, The Human Hair—its Anatomy, Physiology, Color, Red, Brown and Black, and Modes of Wearing it—The Training of Girls, The American Man, Art and Artists, Preëxistence, Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology and Psychology given in *Prenological Journal*, October number, 15 cents, by first post. $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans.—Major C Hamilton, M. J. Doherty, Capt. G. H. Thorn, Capt. S. Lake and servant, Mrs. F. Piedret, two children and servant, Mrs. R. Haines and child, Mrs. Bain, Lieut Hunt, Lieut. J. Miller, A. Berger, S. Hall, S. Coulter, W. P. Canning, T. Gorman, F. A. Ring, S. Lowenstein Capt. F. P. Knight, E. P. Cole, Jules Lestrade, J. H. Wise, and 8 in the steerage.

In steamship Newbern, from Fortress Monroe, &c.—Paymaster W. W. T. Greenway, of the James Adger; T. H. Lee, of U. S. steamer Connecticut, and E. J. Glasson, of the Brandywine.

In U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, from New-Orleans.—Mr. Eaton and lady, and 4 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.—H. G. Stetson, H. Schiffer, J. Bodenheimer, J. Vigus and wife, Mrs. L. Davis, Mrs. Warner and son, Mrs. R. V. Carrier, Mrs. Gray, Miss Annie Gray, Miss Mary Gray, H. L. Slate, A. W. Slate, Dr. Smith, G. Gray, C. Gray, and servant, Wm. Tungues, C. H. Zimmerman, E. Battelle, E. H. Rust, Dr. Danserean, Capt. John J. Healy, F. Giefers, J. E. Stratten, W. D. Hale, Mrs. Sydney E. Locke, Miss Locke, Wm C. Blake, Henry Shorten, John E Gilchrist, R. H Bailey, J. E Locke, F. Ricahl, Mrs. Lob and child, Mrs. White and son, Mrs. Hart, Master S. Hart, Master Morris Hart, Miss Annette Hart, Miss Lizzie Lob, Miss A. Lob, Mrs. Heath and servant, Miss Mary Gahon, Miss Branslowski, Miss M. Clementine, C. H. Smith, F. Blumenthal, Mr. Pansal, Mrs. Pansal and child, Mrs. Lynn and two children, Miss Lynn, Mrs Kahn and child, Miss Kahn, Miss Julia Wurtz, Miss Caroline Wurtz, E. Oliver, B. Oliver, Mr. McLaurin and wife, W. McLaurin, Miss McLaurin, Miss E. G. McLaurin, Master McLaurin, Master Leslie McLaurin and servant, John J. Bisland, Mrs. C. W. Witherall and two daughters, Mrs. M. C. Le Moult, Mrs. F. Frye and son, F. D. Blakely, Mrs. Blakely, Miss M. Blakely, E Giguel and wife, Miss A. Giguel, John Blakely, Miss Maggie Blakely and servant, Mrs. J. F. Doherty and nephew, Miss E. Giguel and two children, Master Hinman, Mrs. M. Hinman, Col. Slate and wife, Master Slate, Mrs. Morris, Miss Maggie Morris, H. F. Morris, Charles Morris, Leila Morris, Miss Emma King, Mrs. E. W. King and infant, J. Bowman and wife, Mrs. S. A. Page and two daughters, P. S. Tyler, M. Boyd, Wm. Redmon and family, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Gillingham, J. Waterman and son, A. Goldmann, J. H. D. Blake, C. H. Dow, Major Carpenter, Henry Berger, J. M. Denman, Col. C. C. Dwight, Mr Penn Howland and lady, A. Marks, M. F. Bonzano, Rev. Mr. Childs, Rev. Mr. Dycker, Mrs. Louisa Rowe, G. P. Phinney and lady, Mr. Billoe, John H. Cauldwell and servant, Mrs Albert Semes and two daughters, K. S. Derrickson, wife and child, B. Rush Plumley, Major J. C. Tiffany, P. H. Morgan, wife and two children, Mrs. Groot, Mrs. Anna E. Fuller and servant, Miss Catherine E. Nash, Mrs. Benvenine, Mrs. H. Owen and child, Miss Benvenine, Mr. Slawson, wife and child, Miss M. Benvenine, Mrs. C. B. Thomas, Mrs. Boucker and daughter, Col. H. A. Smalley, Mrs. Wm. H. Shock, Henry C. Shock, Mrs. J. Elliott Smith and child, Miss Saklowsk, Mrs. C. E. Duncan, J. H. Stewart, Pauline Heinredith, John A. Weed, George Searing, F. P. Wickman, J. M. Keene, Robert Sargeant, James P Sullivan and servant, W. F. Hensler, E. Q. Patterson and prisoner, W. R. Hassenger, H. R. Sayton, J. M. Mather, W. F. Perkins, E. H. Willis, Wm Dwyer, Capt. T. R. Fuller, F. A. Walker, K. Hirschmann, Miss Jane Herbinson, Miss Loenstine, J. W. Wiswall, R. W. Gilmore, J. H. Crowell, B. B. Glidden, A. G. Ellis, Capt. A. F. Hall, M. Gillespie, Mr. Murphy and lady, Miss E. Murphy, Miss J. Murphy, Miss Murphy, Miss Shine, F. McKinn.

OCT. 3—*In steamship Bavaria, for Southampton, &c.*—Alexander Gau, Chancellor of Prussian Legation, Washington; Jacob Amberg, New-York; B. V. H. Uhlhorn, do.; A. A. Son, California; Theodoro Rindskopf, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Merle d'Aubigne, New-York; John Derr, California; Peter Wagner, do.; Eduard G. Carlin, Philadelphia; Alfred Wahlberg, New-York; Trugott Mueller, Dresden; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Reiff, New-Jersey; Antoine Togni, New-York; George Keller, Minnesota; W. T. Jennison, Dayton; Dr. Tasius, Ohio; Jos. Wellinger, do.; Franziska Menneke, do.; Mrs. Kaiser and child, Cincinnati; Jones Eberhardt, Philadelphia, and others in the steerage.

OCT. 3—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Hartrich, Miss Agnes Stuart, Miss Clark, Miss Jane Harris, Louis S. Rothschild, David Douglas, B. L. Cohen, Allen Cameron, Charles A. Wood and lady, Archibald Clark and wife, Rev. Anthony Levine, H. A. Cox, James O'Donohue, Wm. Farmer, Capt. Alfred Watt, H. B. Benners and lady, E. F. Bishop, Charles M. De La Perrier, Miss Lafferty, Mrs. Jane Boddard, C. Parkinson, William Williams, Rev. J. D. Colburn and wife, Rev. D. A. W Smith and wife, Wm. Albert Harris, Dr. Marrie, W. Turner, Henry Deringer, W. Proverre, with others in the steerage. Specie, $142,680.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 59 | Sun sets...... 5 39 | Moon rises..11 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 45 | Gov. Island. 1 34 | Hell Gate.. 2 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Morning Star, Courtenay, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Empire, Hunter, Alexandria, James Hand; Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Barks Ariel, (Br.) Clark, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Cassibo Causens, (Br.,) Arrowsmith, London, John M. Jackson; Preciosa, (Pruss.) Bulon, Rotterdam, William Salem & Co; Geistemunde, (Hanov.,) Kulkra, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt, City of London, (Br.,) Emmons, London, Napier & Welsford; Edwin Hill, (Dan.,) Ferguson, Santa Martha, Ribon & Murray; Hermion, Buckley, Port Jefferson, Tupper & Beattie; John Bell, Weaver, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs A. J. Larrabee, Carlisle, Philadelphia, Yates & Porterfield; Five Sisters, (Br.,) Price, Penarth Roads, G. F. Bulley; Maria Teresa, (Br.,) Dassay, Gore & Bancia; Saffron, (Ital.) Chappelle, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen; Gerhard, (Hamb.) Kramer, Glasgow, Wm Salem & Co.; Florence, (Br.,) Harding, Kingston, Ja., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Lucy Robinson, Davis, Washington, L Kenny; E. A. Elliot Degroot, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. Heaton, Ryder, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Victoria, (Br.,) Tuckett, Matamoras; Gertrude Martha, Jameson, Philadelphia, W S Brown & Co.; Leon, Perry, Philadelphia, W. S. Brown & Co.; Rio Grande, Clopper, Chincoteague, G. W. Shaffer; Emily, (Br.,) Munson, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Wide World, Adams, Washington, Jonas Smith; Ozell, Cathcart, Para, James Bishop & Co.; Asa Eldridge, Lake, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Jamestown, Latourneile, Port Royal, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Argo, Loveland, Little Egg Harbor; S. G. Wiley, Jones, Snow Hill, A. C. Havens; Three Sisters, Drake, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Mary Alice, Perry, New-Bedford, J. V. Haviland; Olivia Buxton Williams, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Philander Armstrong, Colman, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Palmyra, Suleka, Bellafonte, Murray & Nephew; D. C. Hulse, Tuttle, Washington, J. Smith; David Hall, Conkling, Washington, J. Smith; T. Jefferson, Nickerson, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co; R. Hill, Smith, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Globe, Crocker, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co; J. W., Faulkland, Boston; F. L. Steele, Baker, Port Royal, J. B. Nickerson; Julie, (Br.,) Crocker, Kingston, Ja., H. De Cordova & Co.; James O'Donohue, Walter, Port Kedway, T. M. Mayhew.

Sloop Island Belle, Marshall, Shelltown, Md.

Arrived.

U. S. mail steamship George Washington, E. V. Gager, commanding, New-Orleans on the evening of Sept. 26, with mdse., mails and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Passed in the river going up, steamship Locust Point, hence for New-Orleans. The G. W. has experienced very heavy easterly weather the entire passage.

U. S. transport Louisa Moore, Kulon, New-Orleans 17th ult., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has had strong N. E. gales the entire passage.

U. S. steam transport Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer New-York, Fultz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Margaret Evans, Warner, London and Isle of Wight Aug. 25, with mdse. and 140 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Ellen Austin, Kennedy, Liverpool Aug. 28, with mdse. and 210 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had one death—an infant. Has been 5 days to the westward of Nantucket South Shoal, with light westerly winds. Came to anchor in the lower bay on Friday evening.

Ship Prinz Albert, (Hamb.,) Platz, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. and 191 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had two deaths and one birth; have had westerly winds most of the passage; been 8 days to the eastward of the Banks.

Ship Hornet, Mitchell, Liverpool Sept. 1, with coal to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had calm light weather for the last 20 days; has 27 passengers.

Ship Arcole, Borham, Port Royal 12 ds., in ballast to J. Atkins.

Bark Ada Carter, (of Portland,) Kenney, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Had heavy gales from N. to E. N. E., most of the passage.

Brig Caroline, (of Machias,) Talbot, Zaza 35 ds., with molasses to J. A. Simpson. Left no Am. vessels. Sept. 17, while running in a heavy southeaster under lower topsail, foresail, main staysail and double-reefed mainsail, broached to, carrying away fore and main topmasts, with all attached. On the 20th ult., lat. 34 50, lon. 75 20, spoke U. S. steam transport Fulton, Capt. Wotton, who kindly furnished us with a spar and sails, for which Capt. Talbot feels grateful. Sept 22, lat. 34 14, lon. 75 30, at daylight, saw a lead color side-wheel steamer, supposed to be a U. S. gunboat; after signalizing for assistance she proved to be an English steamer, and said (by the Captain or pilot) to be the Volant, from New-York for New-Orleans; she was evidently a blockade runner; she had a lookout at the masthead all the while.

Brig Jane Bell, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Acker, Halifax 6 ds., with fish to Rogers & Rich.

Brig Alfaretta, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) McAlmon, Dorchester, N. B., 8 ds., with building stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Delmont, Locke, Vesey, New-Haven, in ballast.

Brig Robinson, (of St. Ives,) Williams, Cardiff 52 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Brig J. M. Sawyer, Bourne, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to B. P. & G. D. Lunt.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Key West 13 ds., in ballast to J. Eneas. Had some very heavy weather; lost fore topmast, jibboom, etc.

Schr. J. P. Augur, (of New-Haven,) Wright, St. Thomas Sept. 14, via Grand Turk 20th, with salt to master—is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Congdon, (of Granada,) Simmons, St. Kitts 12 ds., with salt to J. W. Hubbard & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Opuna, Johnson, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Tyrone, Perry, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. White Sea, Littlefield, Elizabethport, for Portland, Me.

Schr. Gen. Peavey, Fanning, Lubec 12 ds., with laths to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Crusoe, Foster, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Drinkwater, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Waterhouse, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. Challenge, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Jone, Harwich.

Schr. Onrust, Thompson, New-Haven.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Bacon, Hartford, with stone.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Young America, Barker, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Lamartine, Goldwaith, Saco 4 ds., with heading.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Burse, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Hardscrobble, Gregory, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Sampson, Providence.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Providence, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships North Star, for Aspinwall; [illegible], for do.; City of Washington, for Liverpool; Bavaria, of and for Hamburg; Morning Star, for New-Orleans; Arago, for Port Royal.

Steamer Chesapeake, for Portland.

By Telegraph.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 30, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Envoy, Pearl, Baltimore for Boston; Acklam, Getchell, Bangor for Middletown; Loduskia, Small, Bath for New-York.

Sld. schrs. Fairdealer, Wm. C. Attwater, Isabel Alberto, Envoy, Acklam.

Oct. 1—Arr. schrs. Sarah B. James, Hill, Glace Bay, C. B., for New-York; Bremen, French, Bangor for do.; Volunteer, (Br.,) Clasby, Windsor, N. S., for Bridgeport; Lookout, —, Portland for Baltimore; Canova, Fullerton, Calais for New-Haven.

8 A. M.—Wind W. In port to-day, the above arrivals and schr. Loduskia.

Oct. 1, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Berry S. Wright, Smith, and Triumph, Watson, Boston for Philadelphia; D. H. Bills, Rich, Quincey, for do.; Hero, Lakeman, Newburyport, for do.; Union, Pinkham, Vinalhaven for do.; Rambler, (Br.,) Bissett, St. John, N. B., for Newport; E. S. Conant, Wass, Annapolis, N. S., for Providence; Fairdealer, Young, Ellsworth, for do.; Louisa, Manson, Bangor for Fall River.

Sld. schrs. Loduskia, Sarah B. James, Bremen, Volunteer, (Br.,) Lookout, Canova, Berry S. Wright, Union, D. H. Bills, Rambler, Fairdealer.

Oct. 2—Arr. schrs. Wave, Merritt, Calais for New-York; Commerce, Mullen, do. for Providence; Shenandoah, Dunning, Bangor for Hartford.

8 A. M.—Calm, with thick fog. In port, the above arrivals of to-day, and schrs. Triumph, Hero, C. S. Conant and Louisa.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Arr. ship Rattler, San Francisco; barks Conquest, Padang; Sackein, Constadt; Charles Gumm, London.

Spoken, &c.

Alice Ball—ship, bound east, signalized Sept. 28, lat. 41 52, lon. 60 48.

"Cap Rouge"—ship, bound west, Sept. 19, lat. 44 14, lon. 43 36.

Queen—Br. ship, from Liverpool for New-York, Sept. 4, lat. 46 14, lon. 21 38.

R. S. Griffen—schr., from Philadelphia for Port Royal, with loss of some of her sails, Sept. 28, lat. 31 40, lon. 86 50.

Smyrnite—bark, of Boston, bound south, signalized Aug. 29, lat. 8 S., lon. 34 30 W.

Sallie Mear—schr., 8 ds. from Baltimore, for San Lucia, Sept. 21, lat. 29 16, lon. 65.

Morning Star—English brig, from Parstground, Swed., for Boston, 15 ds. out, Aug. 29, lat. 59, lon. 13 10.

Inez—Swedish bark, from Cardiff for New-York, 32 ds. out, Sept. 14, lat. 47 48, lon. 42 10.

Stadacona (or Balgownie)—English ship, standing E., 2d inst.

Ada Purvis—brig, of Pictou, bound S., Sept. 16, lat. 24, lon. 80 45.

Samuel French—brig, of Philadelphia, bound south Sept. 17, lat. 25 45, lon. 79 53.

Eliza White—bark, of Portland, from Curacoa for Philadelphia, 10 ds out, Sept. 24, lat. 34 45, lon. 74 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Algoa Bay July 22, ship Anna Kimball, of Beverly, from Calcutta for Dundee, put in for supplies, to sail the same day. Only American vessel in port.

At Matamoras Aug. 26, bark Mary Bentley; brigs C. F. O'Brien, Emma Dean, Abr. Milliken, S. B. Thompson; schr. Sybil and Anna Sophia, unc.

At Rio Grande del Sur Aug. 15, Br. bark James Smith, from Lisbon and chartered for Marseilles; the galliot Lucia, Gantina, ready for New-York, and the Br. schr. Storm Bird, for do., to sail in a few days.

At St. Thomas Sept. 14, U. S. gunboat Rhode Island, for Cape Hayti next day; U. S. bark Gemsbok, and a bark and brig coal-loaded for the U. S. Government.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING,
No. 493 BROADWAY.
Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.

READ THE AMBROSIAL SONG.

For man's power, woman's glory,
Through me glows the essence fine,
That for Eve's full locks in Eden,
Dripp'd from every flowery shrine;
O how Adam prized the treasure,
How he gloated on each curl,
Flowing soft as angel's plumage,
Round her perfect brow of pearl!

Would you have this power, this glory?
Would you laugh at changing time?
Would you dread not blighting fever,
Or the aridness of clime?
Would you be like your first parents,
With a glorious crown of hair,
Waving, curling, glowing o'er you,
In the dryest, darkest air?

Hate you scurf's disease and dandruff?
Love you cleanliness like those
Who made their exquisite toilet,
Long ago by Eden's rose?
Wish you for the perfect beauty?
Pine you for the fadeless glow?
Then without a doubt of triumph,
To my guardian STERLING go!

DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sterling's Ambrosia.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING-MACHINE.
"The favorite for families."—*Times.*
And FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK-STANDS,
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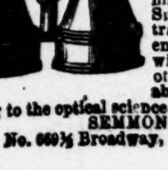
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



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